CS-253

OCTOBER 1971

COTTON Situation

ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Cotton Situation at a Glance

Item	Unit	1970			1971[1]		
		July	Aug.	Sept.	July	Aug.	Sept.
GENERAL ECONOMY							
BLS wholesale price indices							
All commodities	1967=100	110.9	110.5	110.5	114.6	114.9	114.5
Cotton broadwoven goods	do.	105.7	106.3	106.4	112.1	112.2	111.6
Indices of industrial production[2]							
Overall including utilities	do.	107.5	107.5	106.5	106.1	104.8	105.3
Textiles, apparel and leather products	do.	97.5	97.5	97.0	101.5	99.2	99.1
Personal income payments[2]	Bil. dol.	803	806	812	859	868	
Retail appearel sales[2]	Mil. dol.	1,704	1,715	1,650	1,746		
COTTON							
Broadwoven goods industry							
Average gross hourly earnings	Dollars	2.41	2.41	2.41	2.53		
Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders[2]	Percent	39	38	37	31	31	32
Consumption of all kinds by mills							
Total (4-week period except as noted)	1,000 bales	532	593	[3]760	515	637	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	7,965	593	1,353	8,068	637	
Daily rate							
Seasonally adjusted[4]	do.	32.4	29.0	30.5	31.4	31.2	
Unadjusted	do.	26.6	29.7	30.4	25.8	31.8	
Spindles in place on cotton system[5]	Thousands	19,854	19,745	19,685	19,231	19,206	
Consuming 100 percent cotton	do.	11,894	11,861	11,827	11,459	11,445	
Consuming blends	do.	5,066	5,153	4,963	5,058	5,029	
Mill margin data, expanded series							
Average gray goods price	Cents	68.46	68.47	68.81	74.03	75.13	
Average cotton price	do.	25.35	25.49	25.52	29.35	29.57	
Margin	do.	43.11	41.98	43.29	44.68	45.56	
Prices of American upland							
Received by farmers (mid-month)	do.	22.47	22.65	21.86	23.90	[6]27.00	[6]27.00
Parity (effective following month)	do.	48.94	48.94	49.44	51.74	51.99	52.12
Farm as percentage of parity	Percent	46	46	44	46	52	52
Stocks							
Mill, end of month	1,000 bales	1,423	1,274	1,051	1,641	1,503	
Public storage and compresses	do.	3,977	3,635	3,860	2,211	1,712	
Trade							
Raw cotton							
Exports							
Total	do.	186	84	89	214	162	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	2,768	84	173	3,740	162	
Imports							
Total	Bales	1,908	688	5,793	1,141	2,503	
Cumulative since August 1	do.	51,945	688	6,482	36,665	2,503	
Textile manufactures (equivalent raw cotton)							
Exports							
Total	1,000 bales	30	28	29	36	44	
Comulative since August 1	do.	478	28	56	414	44	
Imports							
Total	do.	95	72	72	88	90	
Cumulative since Austus 1	do.	1,014	72	144	966	90	
MAN MADE FIBERS							
Consumption, daily rate by mills[7]							
Non-cellulosics	1,000 pounds	3,504	3,265	3,217	3,664	3,712	
Rayon and acetate	do.	2,121	1,976	1,906	2,044	1,959	
Prices							
Non-cellulosic staple, 1.5 denier							
Acrylic	Dollars	0.68	0.68	0.56	0.56	0.56	
Polyester	do.	.61	.61	.61	.61	.61	
Rayon viscose							
Staple							
Modified, 1.5 and 3.0 denier	do.	.38	.38	.38	.38	.38	
Regular, 1.5 denier	do.	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	
Yarn, 150 denier	do.	.93	.93	.93	.98	.98	

[1] Preliminary. [2] Seasonally adjusted. [3] 5-week period. [4] Combined upland and extra-long staple. [5] End of month. [6] Net weight price. Earlier prices are gross weight. [7] On cotton-system spinning spindles, seasonally adjusted.

COTTON SITUATION

CONTENTS

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Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board
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SUMMARY

U.S. cotton supplies will tighten further in 1971/72. The reduced carryover from 1970/71 more than offsets a small gain in the 1971 crop. Also, prospective disappearance—although weaker this season because of reduced export prospects—should still exceed 1971 crop output. This will reduce stocks next August perhaps below the 4-million-bale level, compared with the 1970/71 carryover of 4-1/4 million.

The 1971 cotton crop was forecast at 10.7 million running bales as of October 1, only 1/2 million above the 1970 crop. Larger output is stemming primarily from 4-percent greater harvested acreage. Generally unfavorable growing and harvesting conditions have allowed only a 1 percent gain in yields over last season's below-average level. Rain and cool temperatures slowed crop development in Texas, while insect and disease damage reduced prospects in California.

U.S. cotton disappearance during 1971/72 is expected to total about 11 million bales, moderately below last season's mill use and exports. Reduced export prospects are responsible; shipments may decline about one-fifth from the 3-3/4 million bales of 1970/71. Major factors include reduced U.S. cotton supplies and higher prices, particularly for the short and medium staples, increased substitution of man-made fibers, and larger cotton output in foreign Free-World countries. In contrast, U.S. mill use may benefit from the recent upturn in textile mill activity. Thus, mill consumption may remain near last season's level of 8.1 million bales despite smaller cotton supplies and higher prices.

U.S. mill use of all fibers during calendar 1971 may reach 10 billion pounds because of the expansion in textile activity. This 5-percent gain from last year would mean total per capita fiber use of around 48-1/2 pounds, about 2 pounds above 1970. Although a slight gain is likely for cotton use—to nearly 3.9 billion pounds—cotton's market share may slip about 1-1/2 percentage points from last year's 40 percent. Man-made fiber's projected share, at nearly 60 percent, compares with 57-1/2 percent in 1970.

Upland cotton prices during recent months have continued last season's advance, reflecting tightening supplies in relation to demand, particularly for the short and medium staples. Prices during early 1971/72 generally exceeded year-earlier levels by 3 to 4 cents per pound for the longer staples and 4 to 5 cents for the shorter staples. Prices received by farmers for upland

cotton during August and September averaged about 4 cents per pound above a year earlier on a comparable net-weight basis.

Major provisions of the 1972 *Upland Cotton Program* are indentical to those of the current program. As in 1971, the national base acreage allotment is 11-1/2 million acres, the acreage set-aside requirement is 20 percent, the loan rate for Middling 1-inch cotton is 19.50 cents per pound, and the preliminary set aside payment rate is 15 cents per pound.

The merchandising methods and channels used by producers in *marketing the 1970 upland cotton crop* are described in a special article beginning on page 12. The study highlights the various sales techniques employed regionally during the 1970/71 crop marketing season.

OUTLOOK FOR 1972/73

1972 UPLAND COTTON PROGRAM

The Secretary of Agriculture announced major provisions of the 1972 Upland Cotton Program on October 18. As in 1971, the national base acreage allotment is 11-1/2 million acres, the acreage set-aside requirement is 20 percent, the loan rate for Middling 1-inch cotton is 19.50 cents per pound, and the preliminary set-aside payment rate is 15 cents per pound. In making the announcement, the Secretary stated, in part:

"The provisions of the 1972 upland cotton program follow those of the 1971 program by giving farmers the opportunity to make better overall use of their land in the interest of a balanced production of all crops. Cotton is moving toward an improved position as evidenced by several encouraging factors now being realized with this year's crop. In the first year under the new cotton program, production is higher—about 500,000 bales more than last year; market prices are averaging more than 5 cents above 1970; and cotton income to farmers should be up nearly $200 million.

"Any cotton farmer may participate in the 1972 program by signing up and complying with the set-aside and conserving base requirements for his farm. Also, through the set-aside provision cotton farmers will assist in the overall commodity supply adjustments authorized and contemplated by the Agricultural Act of 1970. As for cotton production in 1972, each participating farmer will have the opportunity to plant the acreage he decides upon after study of the outlook for supply, demand, price and other factors, including alternative crops. Availability of cotton payments and CCC loans on cotton produced will, of course, aid farmers in planning and carrying out crop production operations. Having had a year's experience with the set-aside program, farmers are expected to make more effective use of the program in 1972."

OUTLOOK FOR 1971/72

DEMAND AND SUPPLY HIGHLIGHTS

The general U.S. cotton outlook for 1971/72 is highlighted by a further tightening of supplies, despite larger prospective production and smaller disappearance. Although more acres were planted, below-average yields again are limiting the output rise. Reduced disappearance reflects weaker U.S. export prospects stemming from reduced U.S. supplies and higher prices, particularly for the shorter staples. U.S. mill use may about equal last season's level.

Production May Fall Short of Needs

The 1971 cotton crop was estimated at 10.7 million bales as of October 1, slightly below earlier indications, but almost 1/2 million above last season's crop. This places production below prospective disappearance (combined mill use and exports) of about 11 million bales during 1971/72. Thus, stocks next August likely will drop below the 4-million-bale level, compared with the 1970/71 carryover of 4-1/4 million (table 11).

Despite the 5 percent larger 1971 crop, sharply lower beginning stocks mean a total 1971/72 supply of only 15 million bales, a million below last season's level, and the smallest in 24 years.

Disappearance Prospects Weaker

Cotton disappearance in 1971/72 is projected to decline about 6 percent from last year's 11.8 million bales. While mill use may remain near 1970/71's 8.1 million bales, exports could slip to about 3 million, 3/4 million below last year. Major contributing factors include reduced U.S. supplies and higher prices, particularly for the shorter staples. Although production is increasing abroad, total world supplies may be down due to smaller beginning stocks.

Impact of New Economic Policy on Cotton

The President's New Economic Policy likely will not have a significant effect on cotton demand during early 1971/72. However, if restraints on price increases for cotton products are effective, raw cotton demand may be dampened. Some mills which purchased cotton in a rising market during recent months may get caught in a

cost-price squeeze when current stocks are depleted since raw cotton prices are exempt from controls.

The economic program may have little effect on U.S. foreign trade in cotton and cotton textiles. Cotton textile imports, which are under bilateral agreement, are exempt from the 10 percent surtax. And even though the defacto devaluation of the dollar has made U.S. raw cotton less expensive in foreign markets, shorter U.S. supplies are putting pressure on prices and limiting U.S. shipments.

DOMESTIC OUTLOOK AND DEVELOPMENTS

Supplies Tighten as Crop Prospects Decline; Stocks of Short Staples Diminish

The October forecast of 10.7 million bales for this season's cotton crop is down about 1/4 million from both August and September indications. Although prospects deteriorated in several areas, production still is expected to exceed 1970 output because of 4 percent more harvested acreage and 1 percent higher yields. Production is higher this year in all major cotton-producing States except North Carolina, Texas, and California (table 12).

Primarily because of adverse harvesting conditions, and the late crop, ginning operations generally got off to a little slower start this season. Slightly fewer than 0.9 million bales were ginned during August and September, about 8 percent of the expected crop, compared with 1.1 million bales and 11 percent of the crop to the same date last year (table 1). Ginnings ran a little ahead in Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and California while the balance of the Cotton Belt lagged.

The indicated national average yield is 443 pounds per acre, slightly above last year's 437 pounds, but moderately below the 1965-69 average of a bale per acre. Adverse growing and harvesting conditions during September reduced yield prospects in Texas and California. Continued rain and cool temperatures in several States slowed crop development, allowing insect buildup and some boll rot. Prospective yields improved in September in the Delta and Southeast—despite earlier excessive moisture, which led to insect and boll rot problems.

Acreage planted to cotton this year totaled 12.4 million acres, up from 11.9 million in 1970. Larger acreage reflected the more flexible planting provisions of the Agricultural Act of 1970 and grower expectations of higher prices for the 1971 crop. Acreage gained most in the Delta and West, where plantings increased 9 percent and 4 percent, respectively (table 13). U.S. acreage planted in skip-row patterns increased about 5 percent (table 14).

The 1971 crop is being harvested from 11.6 million acres, compared with 11.2 million in 1970. About 6.6 percent of the crop was abandoned, same as last season, but below the 1965-69 average of 7.7 percent.

The staple composition of 1971-crop ginnings may change little overall, based on varieties planted to the current crop and early-season ginnings. Varieties planted in Texas and Oklahoma, where the majority of short staples are produced, indicate some further shifts from the medium-yielding to the shorter stapled varieties. However, some other States appear to have switched to longer stapled varieties. The average staple length of ginnings through September 30 was 33.5 inches, compared with 33.4 inches for the comparable period last season. Cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and longer comprised 65 percent of ginnings, about the same as for the year-earlier period. Cotton shorter than 1 inch accounted for 16 percent, compared with 15 percent last season.

The staple length distribution of last August's upland cotton stocks remained heavily weighted toward the longer staples. Stocks of cotton stapling 1-1/16 inches and longer, at 3.4 million bales, accounted for a record-high 81 percent of the 4.2-million-bale total carryover, which was 1-1/2 million below the year-earlier level. Stocks stapling less than 1 inch remained near the previous carryover's 0.3 million bales and 6 percent of the total. The percentage of medium staple stocks (1 inch and 1-1/32 inches) changed the most, dropping from 18 to 12 percent of the total or about 1/2 million bales. The August 1, 1971, distribution of cotton stocks compares with the 1965-69 distribution of about 30 percent each for the short and medium staples and 40 percent for the longer staples (table 15).

Continued diminutive stocks of shorter staples and much smaller stocks of medium staples resulted from greater demand relative to production during 1970/71. While supplies of these staples declined moderately, use increased slightly (table 15). Larger disappearance reflected significantly greater exports, particularly of the medium staples where shipments increased almost 1 million bales (tables 16 and 17).

Table 1.—Cotton, upland: Ginnings, by staple length, crops of 1970 and 1971

Staple	Season through September 30			
	Quantity		Percentage of total	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
	1,000 bales	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*Percent*
7/8" (28) and shorter	2,586	2,446	0.2	0.3
29/32" (29)	32,118	24,398	2.8	2.8
15/16" (30)	103,116	80,853	9.1	9.2
31/32" (31)	27,102	33,059	2.4	3.8
1" (32)	35,489	43,554	3.1	5.0
1-1/32" (33)	188,967	125,755	16.6	14.3
1-1/16" (34)	566,554	315,062	50.1	35.7
1-3/32" (35)	168,934	174,852	14.9	19.9
1-1/8" (36)	9,370	77,274	.8	8.8
1-5/32" (37) and longer	963	2,431	(2)	.2
Total	1,135,199	879,684	100.0	100.0

[1] Preliminary. [2] Less than 0.05 percent.

Consumer and Marketing Service.

Commodity Credit Corporation stocks totaled 0.2 million bales as of October 15, down from 2-1/2 million on approximately the same date last fall (tables 2 and 18).

Table 2.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1971 to date

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
		Owned[3]	Under loan	Total	Owned[3]	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales	1,000 bales
August 1	303	271	---	271	32	---	32
August 6	290	258	---	258	32	---	32
August 13	289	258	---	258	31	---	31
August 20	242	211	---	211	31	---	31
August 27	277	211	35	246	31	---	31
September 3	257	186	41	227	30	---	30
September 10	250	186	35	221	29	---	29
September 17	222	170	23	193	29	---	29
September 24	215	170	16	186	29	---	29
October 1	210	163	18	181	29	---	29
October 8	208	163	16	179	29	---	29
October 15	155	103	23	126	29	---	29

[1] Includes American-Pima and Sea Island. [2] Excludes cotton sold for delivery in the 1971 marketing year. [3] Includes American-Pima cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile. [4] Less than 500 bales.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Farm and Spot Market Prices Up Sharply

Prices received by farmers for upland cotton during the first 2 months of the season averaged 27 cents per pound, about 4 cents above the year-earlier level on a comparable net weight basis. The support price for the 1971 crop of upland cotton (Middling 1-inch) is 19.50 cents per pound (net weight), down about 2 cents from the comparable 1970 level. Also, the direct price support payment, at 15 cents per pound, is down from 16.80 cents for the 1970 crop. Thus, estimated producer payments are moderately below last year. However, expected larger marketings and a continuation of higher prices this season likely would boost the value of sales plus payments above 1970/71's $2 billion.

Average spot market prices for most qualities of upland cotton have continued to strenghten during the early months of 1971/72. The biggest price increases have been for the short and medium staples. A tight supply of this cotton is the dominant factor. The August 1 carryover contained less than 0.3 million bales of cotton stapling below 1 inch, down slightly from August 1, 1970. Thus, September's spot market price for Middling 15/16-inch cotton averaged 26.69 cents per pound, about 4-1/2 cents above the comparable net weight year-earlier price. In comparison, Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton averaged 29.37 cents, up about 3 cents on a net weight basis (table 19).

Mill Use May Match Last Year's Total

Mill use of cotton during 1971/72 is estimated to remain near last season's 8.1 million bales. Although prices have increased in recent months, consumption still has risen above year-earlier levels. Several indicators point to a continuation of this trend through early 1971/72.

Textile activity has picked up in recent months. Total fiber use increased sharply during the second quarter of calendar 1971. Cotton should benefit from this upturn in activity. Unfilled orders for cotton cloth during recent months have been running about a tenth above year-earlier levels.

The ratio of inventories to unfilled orders for cotton cloth has trended downward during rcent months and now is moderately below year-earlier levels. Normally a reliable short-term indicator of future cotton use, its recent decline suggests greater cotton use during the next few months. The seasonally adjusted ratio at the end of August was 0.32, fractionally above the previous month, but moderately below the year-earlier 0.38 (table 3).

The average mill margin between the wholesale value of fabric produced from a pound of cotton and raw cotton prices has continued to trend upward in recent

Table 3.—Cotton broadwoven goods at U.S. cotton mills: Ratio of stocks to unfilled orders, seasonally adjusted[1]

Month[2]	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	0.20	0.27	0.37	0.42	0.42	0.37
February ...	.18	.29	.40	.41	.42	.36
March	.18	.31	.41	.40	.43	.34
April	.17	.33	.41	.39	.42	.34
May	.16	.37	.42	.40	.40	.31
June	.17	.39	.41	.38	.37	.31
July	.18	.42	.41	.39	.39	.31
August	.18	.37	.42	.40	.38	.32
September ..	.19	.37	.45	.42	.37	
October	.21	.38	.41	.42	.37	
November ...	.24	.36	.42	.41	.37	
December ...	.25	.35	.40	.42	.37	

[1] Based on revised seasonal factors. [2] End of month.

Based on data from American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.

months despite rising raw cotton prices. Sharply higher fabric prices were responsible. In September, the margin averaged 45.24 cents per pound, down slightly from August, but 2 cents above the year-earlier level (table 4).

Average fabric values in September held near the August level of 75.13 cents per pound, very likely reflecting the current wage-price freeze. Still, cloth prices were over 6 cents above September 1970. In comparison, cotton prices averaged 29.99 cents (gross weight), a little above August and 4-1/2 cents above a year earlier (table 4).

Table 4.—U.S. price of unfinished cloth (expanded series), price of raw cotton, and mill margin

Year and month	Cotton fabric		
	Fabric values[1]	Price of raw cotton[2]	Mill margins[3]
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*
1970			
August	68.47	25.49	42.98
September	68.81	25.52	43.29
October	69.12	25.59	43.53
November	69.48	25.52	43.96
December	69.84	25.86	43.98
January	70.12	26.18	43.94
February	70.48	26.77	43.71
March	70.73	27.25	43.48
April	71.06	27.61	43.45
May	71.91	28.23	43.68
June	73.73	29.12	44.61
July	74.03	29.35	44.68
Average	70.64	26.87	43.77
1971			
August	75.13	29.57	45.56
September	75.23	29.99	45.24

[1] Estimated value of fabric obtainable from a pound of raw fiber. [2] Monthly average prices per pound for four territory growths, even running lots, mike 3.5-4.9, prompt shipment, delivered Group 201. Mill Points (Group B), gross weight terms. [3] Difference between fabric values and fiber prices.

Consumer and Marketing Service.

Fashion, which favorably influenced cotton use during 1970/71, is expected to further enhance consumption this year. The natural or casual look has increased demand for all-cotton fabrics such as corduroy and denim. During the past year, cotton corduroy and denim fabric production each jumped more than one-third. Demand is strong and orders for corduroy now are almost triple inventories.

Use of man-made fibers will continue to influence cotton consumption. And the rise in cotton prices will hurt cotton use. But the rapid increase in consumption of man-made fibers appears to be for uses not so competitive with cotton.

Cotton textile imports this year are running at an annual rate near last year's equivalent of about 1 million bales of cotton, indicating about the same level of competition from foreign-produced cotton products. U.S. cotton textile exports may total about 0.4 million equivalent bales, also near last year's level (tables 20 and 21).

Competition from *man-made fiber textile imports* may moderate during 1971/72. Recently contracted bilateral non-cotton textile agreements which became effective October 1 with Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, and South Korea will restrain future growth. Still, shipments, which increased sharply in recent months, may total over 400 million equivalent pounds during calender 1971, compared with 329 million in 1970. In contrast, textile exports may show little change (tables 22 and 23).

Military demand for cotton textiles continues to decline, reflecting cutbacks in government purchases of all textile goods. On a raw fiber equivalent basis, cotton textile deliveries this year are running at an annual rate of less than 10,000 bales, sharply below the year earlier level (tables 24, 25, and 26). As recently as 1967, about one-third million equivalent bales were needed to produce cotton fabrics procured by the military.

Mill Consumption Expands With Upturn in Textile Activity

U.S. mill use of cotton during calendar 1971 likely will total slightly above 1970 as textile activity recovers from last year's relatively depressed level. Sharply higher fiber consumption during recent months probably reflects some increase in general economic activity.

Per capita total fiber use, boosted primarily by larger man-made fiber consumption, is projected to reach nearly 49 pounds, almost 2 pounds above 1970. This would be equivalent to about 10 billion pounds, 5 percent above last year. Estimated man-made fiber use of 6 billion pounds represents nearly 60 percent of the projected total fiber market. Mill use of cotton may increase to almost 3.9 billion pounds, about 1 percent above 1970; however, wool consumption may decline nearly one-fifth (table 5).

Although per capita cotton use may hold at last year's 18.6 pounds, cotton's market share could slip about 1-1/2 percentage points to a little over 38 percent. However, this apparent failure of cotton to hold its own primarily reflects increasing use of man-made fibers in less competitive uses. For instance, an examination of fiber use on cotton-system spindles—where competition with man-made fibers is greatest—reveals that 5 percent more cotton use during January-August, in comparison with a year earlier, matched the gain in use of man-made fibers. Cotton's gain compares with a 6-percent decline in use of rayon and acetate, some of cotton's chief competitors (tables 6 and 7).

ELS Supply and Demand About in Balance; 1972 Quota and Sales Policy Proclaimed

The 1971 extra-long staple (ELS) cotton crop was estimated at 94,200 running bales as of October 1, sharply above 1970 output. This means prospective

Table 5.—Mill consumption of fibers: Total, per capita and percentage distribution, by fiber, 1960 to date

Year beginning January 1	Cotton			Wool		
	Total	Share of fibers	Per capita	Total	Share of fibers	Per capita
	Million pounds	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Percent*	*Pounds*
1960	4,190.9	64.6	23.2	411.0	6.3	2.3
1961	4,081.5	62.2	22.2	412.1	6.3	2.2
1962	4,188.0	59.5	22.5	429.1	6.1	2.3
1963	4,040.2	55.8	21.4	411.7	5.7	2.2
1964	4,244.4	54.6	22.1	356.7	4.6	1.9
1965	4,477.5	52.7	23.1	387.0	4.6	2.0
1966	4,630.5	51.4	23.6	370.2	4.1	1.9
1967	4,423.0	49.2	22.3	312.5	3.5	1.6
1968	4,146.5	42.3	20.7	329.7	3.4	1.6
1969	3,932.7	40.1	19.4	312.8	3.2	1.5
1970[4]	3,814.8	39.9	18.6	240.3	2.5	1.2
1971[5]	3,850.0	38.3	18.6	195.0	1.9	0.9

Year beginning January 1	Man-made[1]			All fibers[2]	
	Total	Share of fibers	Per capita	Total	Per capita[3]
	Million pounds	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Pounds*
1960	1,874.7	28.9	10.4	6,488.3	35.9
1961	2,054.6	31.3	11.2	6,560.9	35.7
1962	2,412.8	34.2	12.9	7,042.3	37.8
1963	2,775.0	38.4	14.7	7,240.0	38.3
1964	3,162.2	40.7	16.5	7,777.5	40.5
1965	3,614.1	42.6	18.6	8,491.9	43.7
1966	3,989.0	44.3	20.3	9,004.4	45.8
1967	4,244.3	47.2	21.4	8,990.2	45.3
1968	5,305.4	54.2	26.4	9,793.8	48.8
1969	5,549.3	56.6	27.4	9,804.7	48.1
1970[4]	5,494.9	57.5	26.8	9,558.0	46.7
1971[5]	6,000.0	59.7	29.0	10,050.0	48.6

[1] Includes manufactured waste reported by *Textile Organon*. [2] Includes flax and silk. [3] Total consumption divided by population. [4] Preliminary. [5] Estimated.

Compiled from *Textile Organon* and reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.—Cotton and man-made fiber: Daily rate of mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1970 to date

Month	Upland cotton				Man-made staple							
	1970/71		1971/72[1]		1970/71				1971/72[1]			
					Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]		Rayon and acetate		Non-cellulosic[2]	
	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed	Unad-justed	Ad-justed
	Bales[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*Bales*[3]	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pound*	*1,000 pounds*	*1,000 pounds*
August	29,271	28,641	31,500	30,822	2,027	1,976	3,314	3,264	2,010	1,959	3,768	3,712
September	30,038	30,098			1,946	1,906	3,243	3,217				
October	31,262	30,322			2,013	1,921	3,373	3,278				
November	31,623	30,702			2,006	1,909	3,447	3,454				
December	28,537	30,784			1,806	1,925	3,187	3,529				
January	31,792	30,926			1,932	1,909	3,496	3,468				
February	32,834	31,662			1,995	1,891	3,679	3,593				
March	32,189	30,773			2,013	1,941	3,726	3,502				
April	31,450	31,169			1,992	2,026	3,723	3,675				
May	31,939	30,888			2,002	1,949	3,919	3,676				
June	31,502	31,006			2,016	2,004	3,874	3,772				
July	25,497	31,094			1,617	2,044	3,089	3,664				

[1] Preliminary. [2] Includes nylon, acrylic and modacrylic, polyester, and other man-made fibers. [3] Running bales.

Bureau of the Census, Current Industrial Reports, M22P Supplement, April 29, 1970, and subsuquent monthly reports.

Table 7.—Upland cotton and man-made staple fibers[1]: Mill consumption on cotton-system spinning spindles, by months, 1970/71 to date

Year and month[2]	Cotton	Cotton equivalent man-made staple fibers[3]		
		Rayon and acetate	Non-cellulosic	Total
	Bales[4]	*Bales*[5]	*Bales*[5]	*Bales*[5]
1970/71				
August (4)	585,416	92,916	189,177	282,093
September (5)	750,943	111,467	231,444	342,911
October (4)	625,241	92,260	192,531	284,791
November (4)	632,457	91,971	196,738	288,841
December (5)	713,426	103,441	227,400	330,841
January (4)	635,845	88,534	199,555	288,089
February (4)	656,670	91,444	209,995	301,439
March (5)	804,730	115,301	265,894	381,195
April (4)	629,008	91,311	212,498	303,809
May (4)	638,780	91,751	223,681	315,432
June (5)	787,544	115,518	276,403	391,921
July (4)	509,946	74,131	176,353	250,484
Total[7]	7,970,006	1,160,045	2,601,669	3,761,714
1971/72				
August[7] (4)	630,007	92,136	215,067	307,203
1970				
Jan.-Aug.	5,051,069	808,019	1,620,867	2,428,886
1971				
Jan.-Aug.	5,292,530	760,126	1,779,446	2,539,572

[1] In cotton-equivalent bales. [2] Numbers in parentheses indicate number or weeks in period. [3] Based on a cotton-equivalent factor of 1.10 for rayon and acetate and 1.37 for non-cellulosic. [4] Running bales. [5] Cotton equivalent of monthly consumption divided by 480. [6] Sum of monthly consumption not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year basis. [7] Preliminary.

production and imports may nearly match anticipated mill use and exports. Thus, the 1971/72 carryover may remain near last season's 62,500 bales (table 11).

Larger production this year reflects healthy increases of 36 percent in harvested acreage and 23 percent in indicated yields. However, a 45,000-bale reduction in beginning stocks means supplies will not quite equal last season's 190,000 bales. Mill use and exports likely will total close to 1970/71 levels (tables 11 and 12).

The preliminary average price received by farmers for last year's crop was 43.2 cents per pound, compared with 40.4 cents during 1969/70 (table 9). The average support price for the 1970 crop was 40.5 cents, ½ cent above the previous year. For the 1971 crop, the price-support loan rate has been dropped to 38.4 cents. But producers are eligible for a direct price-support payment of 12.69 cents per pound, up from last season's 9.29 cents.

For the 1972 crop of extra-long staple cotton, USDA announced a national marketing quota of 115,800 bales and a national acreage allotment of 117,763 acres. Although nearly identical to 1971, the allotment is much higher than those of other recent years, reflecting the need to maintain an adequate ELS cotton supply. The allotment is based on the acreage necessary to satisfy the quota, which is the sum of estimated use and exports less imports for 1972/73.

The 1972/73 sales policy for ELS cotton also was proclaimed in the USDA announcement, which stated, in part:

> "Beginning August 1, 1972, American-Pima cotton will be offered for sale for unrestricted use on a competitive bid basis at not less than the higher of: (1) the market price as determined by Commodity Credit Corporation, or (2) 115 percent of the 1972 loan rate for each quality of such cotton, plus reasonable carrying charges for the month in which the sale is made. Carrying charges in points per pound will be as follows: For the period August through November, 45; December, 60; January, 75; February, 90; March, 105; April, 120; and for May through July, 135."

Table 8.—Extra-long staple cotton[1]: Daily rate of mill consumption, unadjusted and seasonally adjusted, August 1966 to date

Month	1966/67		1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		1971/72[2]	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
	Bales[3]		*Bales*[3]		*Bales*[3]		*Bales*[3]		*Bales*[3]		*Bales*[3]	
August	543	545	457	459	530	536	435	441	391	397	336	341
September	516	523	421	427	512	519	458	465	362	368		
October	534	529	468	461	516	505	483	472	363	355		
November	509	496	574	559	543	528	441	429	427	415		
December	482	527	468	510	462	504	359	391	350	380		
January	552	536	494	476	525	504	411	394	395	378		
February	532	507	531	508	496	475	434	416	403	386		
March	510	476	514	478	531	493	471	438	401	373		
April	543	539	470	474	430	438	485	496	375	383		
May	609	579	550	521	429	405	451	425	386	363		
June	529	518	518	502	491	473	386	371	386	371		
July	362	436	409	498	369	452	325	400	275	338		

[1] Includes American Pima (American-Egyptian prior to July 1970), Sea Island and foreign-grown cotton.
[2] Preliminary.
[3] Running bales.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 9.—American Pima[1] cotton prices received by farmers

Month	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71[3]	1971/72
	Cents	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*	*Cents*
August	---	---	---	---	---	---
September	---	---	---	---	---	---
October	48.8	48.7	42.5	42.4	45.0	
November	48.4	50.7	41.8	42.4	44.4	
December	47.5	48.7	41.0	41.4	44.7	
January	47.6	46.2	40.7	38.9	45.1	
February	47.3	45.3	41.0	39.6	43.6	
March	49.4	41.8	41.9	41.8	42.1	
April	50.8	47.4	41.8	40.4	42.0	
May	50.1	49.1	41.3	40.0	41.8	
June	51.0	48.8	43.1	40.4	41.0	
July	51.0	49.8	41.1	40.3	42.0	
Average[2] ...	48.7	47.9	40.7	40.4	[4]43.2	

[1] American-Egyptian prior to July 1970. [2] Weighted average. [3] Preliminary. [4] Average price to April 1, 1971.

Statistical Reporting Service.

Cotton Linters Supply to Rise

The supply of cotton linters may increase moderately, mainly reflecting the larger 1971 cotton crop. Based on the October 1 crop estimate, linters production may expand about 5 percent. And with larger beginning stocks, the total supply may be up about one-tenth (table 27).

Linters consumption this season may total slightly above last year's below-average 0.9 million bales. Little change is foreseen in either imports or exports of linters during 1971/72.

Smaller 1970/71 use reflected a big cutback in use of chemical linters and a smaller drop in felting linters consumption. While increasing competition from substitute materials probably hurt consumption of chemical linters, higher prices reduced demand for felting linters.

WORLD OUTLOOK AND DEVELOPMENTS

Trade Activity May Slacken

World cotton exports during 1971/72 are projected by the Foreign Agricultural Service to fall moderately below last season's 17.7 million bales. Continuing tight supplies in Free-World countries likely will result in less cotton available for export.

Although global production likely will recover from last season's low level, output still may fall about 1 million bales short of expected needs of around 54 million. While cotton use is expected to remain about static throughout the world, prospective production increases in Free-World countries may boost global output about 2 million bales.

Larger FFW Production Foreseen; Cotton Use May Increase Little

The difference between foreign Free-World production and consumption is expected to narrow considerably during 1971/72, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service. Although consumption may rise slightly above last season's record-high 27.4 million bales, production is expected to increase to about 25-½ million, sharply above last season's level. Thus, the production-consumption gap may close to about 2 million bales, around one-half the year-earlier deficit (tables 28 and 29).

Larger prospective output is based on a moderate recovery in yields and slightly greater acreage. Yields may average about 250 pounds, 7 percent above last year. Acreage is expected to increase a little over 1 million acres to about 49 million. Significant production gains are likely in Brazil, Argentina, Turkey, and Pakistan. Still, smaller beginning stocks in FFW countries will limit supplies.

FFW cotton consumption may increase a little despite intensifying competition from man-made fibers because of rising raw cotton prices. However, some slowdown in general economic activity in several countries could hurt cotton use.

World Cotton Prices Rise; But U.S. Cotton More Competitive

U.S. and foreign-grown cotton prices, c.i.f. Liverpool, have continued to increase in recent months and most qualities now are about 2 to 6 cents per pound above year-earlier levels. However, U.S.-grown cotton generally has become more price competitive with foreign growths since mid-August. For instance, in contrast to earlier months, the price of U.S. Strict Middling 1-1/16-inch cotton in September dropped below the c.i.f. Liverpool index. The U.S. price averaged 35.10 cents per pound, compared with 35.92 cents for competitive growths. Still, the U.S. price was about a nickel above September 1970; the Liverpool index was up almost 6 cents per pound (tables 10, 31, and 32).

U.S. and foreign average spot export prices are shown in table 33.

Table 10.—Index of prices of selected cotton growths and qualities, and price per pound of U.S. SM 1-1/16" c.i.f. Liverpool, England

Month	1969		1970		1971	
	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"[2]	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"[2]	Index[1]	U.S. SM 1-1/16"[2]
	Cents					
January	28.19	29.01	28.19	28.75	30.91	30.95
February	27.78	28.79	28.08	28.81	31.15	31.52
March	27.83	28.60	28.19	29.00	31.26	32.02
April	28.31	28.60	28.38	29.31	31.41	32.30
May	28.64	28.60	28.50	29.40	32.65	33.48
June	28.19	28.49	28.50	29.45	33.32	33.48
July	27.74	28.13	28.58	29.70	33.71	34.60
August	27.09	28.00	28.84	29.75	35.32	35.46
September	26.99	28.00	29.32	30.26	35.92	35.10
October	27.15	28.15	29.66	30.70		
November	27.74	28.56	30.20	30.58		
December	[3] 28.75	[3] 28.75	30.68	30.39		
Average	27.82	28.47	28.93	29.68		

[1] Average of the 6 cheapest growth of SM 1-1/16 inch cotton activity traded for the period in Liverpool market. [2] Based on offers of minimum micronaire of 3.5 to 4.9. [3] Average of 3 quotations.

Compiled from Foreign Agriculture Service records and the weekly *Cotton and General Economic Review*, Liverpool, England.

Less Funds Available for Export Financing

Through mid-October, funds available for financing U.S. cotton exports under special government programs (including authorizations and loans issued but not used in previous years and those which may not be used in fiscal 1971/72) would cover shipments of about 0.9 million bales this year. This compares with funds and authorizations covering 1.3 million bales through the same period last year, close to actual 1970/71 shipments. Currently available authorizations under P.L. 480 for financing cotton exports this year are below last year's level, but Export-Import Bank credits issued are about the same (table 30). However, these authorizations and credits may change as the season develops.

U.S. Cotton Export Prospects Weaker

Given the current U.S. supply situation and the prospective foreign Free-World supply and demand situation, U.S. cotton export prospects are considerably below last season's shipments of 3-3/4 million bales. Reduced U.S. supplies, particularly of the shorter staples, and higher prices likely will not permit U.S. cotton to take full advantage of our export potential implied by smaller prospective supplies abroad. Thus, shipments may decline to about 3 million bales, one-fifth below last year.

MARKETING THE 1970 UPLAND COTTON CROP[1]

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ABSTRACT: The methods farmers use to market their cotton crops vary in different sections of the Cotton Belt. Contracting, or selling cotton before it is ginned, has become an important marketing practice in some sections during the past few years. Cotton marketing cooperatives are important marketing outlets in some heavy producing areas of the Belt. This article outlines some of the more important marketing practices Cotton Belt farmers used in selling the 1970 upland cotton crop.

KEY WORDS: Cotton, cotton handling, marketing cooperatives, marketing practices.

INTRODUCTION

The 1970/71 marketing season for upland cotton was highlighted by declining crop prospects and strengthening demand. Adverse harvesting conditions cut crop prospects almost a million bales from earlier estimates. The total supply of 15.9 million bales for the 1970/71 season was the smallest in two decades. Improved export prospects led to greater than anticipated disappearance and stocks on August 1, 1971, dwindled to 4.2 million bales, about 1 million below early-season indications, and 1-1/2 million below the actual 1969/70 carryover.

Prices for cotton generally held steady in most spot markets during the first half of the harvesting season. The buying pace accelerated in midseason, and there was a fairly strong upturn in prices as harvesting began to reach final stages in mid-December. A rather strong seller's market continued to prevail after harvesting was completed and the upward price trend in late months brought prices to the highest level in more than 3 years. However, buying activity kept abreast of offerings by farmers. CCC loans to farmers (Form A) accounted for 0.6 million bales. Loans to cooperative marketing associations (Form G) were made on 1.8 million bales.

METHODS OF SALE

The merchandising methods and channels used by producers in marketing the 1970 cotton crop are described in this article. Outlets used by farmers include contracts and sales to ginners, merchants, shippers, and mills, as well as sales through agents and cooperatives. Estimates of the relative importance of the various methods used by farmers during the 1970/71 season are presented in table 1.

Table 1. - Percentage distribution of sales by farmers, by specified outlets and regions, 1970-71 season

Sales method	Regions of the Belt			
	South-east	South Central	Western	United States
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Contracts	8	17	7	11
Sales to Ginners	56	19	8	17
Sales to Merchants and Shippers	24	22	35	30
Sales to Mills	1	1	2	1
Sales Through Agents	6	24	15	17
Sales Through Cooperatives	5	17	33	24
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Farmer Contracting

Farmers contracted about 1.1 million bales or 11 percent of the 1970 crop for delivery at harvest. This cotton was sold by farmers in some instances before the seed was in the ground and in other cases after stands were considered to be satisfactory. Contracting was most common in the central area of the Belt, where 17 percent of the crop was sold prior to harvest.

Sales to Ginner-buyers

In some sections of the Cotton Belt, ginners continued to purchase a sizable proportion of the total crop. They bought slightly more than 1.7 million bales of 1970/71-crop cotton. Farmers in the Southeastern Region sold about 56 percent of the crop to ginner-buyers. Nearly a fifth of the South Central

[1] This article is based on reports and estimates made by field personnel of the Cotton Division, Consumer and Marketing Service.

Region crop was purchased by ginners, compared with less than a tenth in the Western Region.

The principal outlets for cotton purchased by ginner-buyers were merchants and shippers, who took nearly 1.4 million bales. Ginners sold nearly 0.4 million bales directly to mills or mill buyers.

Sales to Merchants, Shippers, and Mills and Through Agents

Farmers sold over 3 million bales of 1970-crop cotton directly to the cotton trade—merchants and shippers. Another 1.7 million bales were sold through selling agents—brokers, factors, and ginners. Some farmers sold directly to textile mills or mill buyers; however, the volume totaled just over 100,000 bales or about 1 percent of the crop. In the aggregate, these merchandising practices accounted for nearly half of the total 1970 crop, ranging from about a third in the Southeast to over half in the West.

Sales Through Cooperatives

Cotton cooperative marketing associations handled nearly 2-½ million bales for farmer-members. This was equivalent to nearly a fourth of the 1970 crop. These cooperatives handled the sale of very large quantities of cotton for farmers in some parts of the Central and Western sections of the Belt.

BASIS OF SALE

An estimated four-fifths of 1970-crop cotton sold by farmers was on quality determination furnished by Green Card classification (grade, staple, mike) provided by C&MS Cotton Division Classing Offices (table 2). Buyer examination of actual samples cut from bales accounted for about 12 percent of farm sales. About 6 percent was sold on a gin-run basis, with price reflecting no differentials for variations in quality. About 3 percent of the 1970 crop was sold by farmers, with prices based on a combination of these methods and, in rare instances, by methods whereby cotton is sold as seed cotton at gins.

Table 2. - Percentage distribution of the basis of sales by farmers, by specified methods and regions, 1970-71 season

Basis of sale	Regions of the Belt			
	South-east	South Central	Western	United States
	Percent	*Percent*	*Percent*	*Percent*
Green Card (Form 1) Classification	68	63	91	79
Gin-run	8	4	6	6
Actual samples	21	28	1	12
Other	3	5	2	3
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

REGIONAL MARKETING PRACTICES

Southeastern Region

A steady demand contributed to the development of a fairly strong market for Southeastern Region cotton early in the 1970/71 season. Buyer interest was influenced to some extent by late harvest in other sections of the Belt. There were, however, other more compelling reasons for the active market situation. Improved varieties grown in the area led to increased demand. In addition, Southeastern cotton benefited from the competitive advantage of being close to the concentrated textile mill area.

There was an increase over recent years in cotton contracted by farmers prior to harvesting. Most contracting was done with merchants at prices of 200 points on the loan based on Green Card classification.

More than one-half of the 1970 crop was sold directly to ginners. Most of the cotton purchased by ginners was bought on a Green Card classification. When cotton was sold by producers directly to mills, ginners usually acted as buying agents for the mills. A significant percentage of such purchases was trucked directly to local mills from gins. Mills usually save money buying in this manner as they avoid normal warehouse charges. In addition to actually merchandising cotton, ginners who sold to merchants also acted as brokers. Most of these transactions with merchants were on the basis of Green Card classification.

Producers sold a substantial portion of their 1970-crop cotton directly to merchants other than ginners. Most of this trading was based on Green Card classification, but some was sold on actuals and a small percentage on a gin-run basis.

South Central Region

The marketing season was delayed in the South Central Region, as the harvest was 2 to 4 weeks later than normal. There was some pent-up demand from buyers needing cotton to meet October commitments by the time the general movement of the crop began. Farmers sold early ginnings freely in response to a good-to-excellent demand for most qualities. Prices remained at premium levels over CCC loan rates throughout the season. As the end of the harvest season approached, the sustained buyer interest exerted more upward pressure on prices and farmers responded by selling late-season ginnings at prices ranging upward from $10.00 per bale over loan values. Cotton farmers sold almost all of their 1970-crop cotton based on Green Card classification, regardless of the marketing procedure.

The Memphis market was important in cotton trading and heavily influenced marketing practices over a wide portion of the South Central Region. Merchants and shippers headquarterd in Memphis, through various local arrangements, reached into most communities of the Region in one way or another. Whether the situation was

one of ginner buying on Green Card at a commission or a contract to purchase a farmer's crop, a large proportion of the crop ultimately moved through or was handled by a Memphis-based firm.

Cooperative marketing was widely used in the Mississippi Delta and accounted for a large percentage of cotton production. Producer options of factor or pool allowed individual farmer members some leeway in determining which method best suited their specific situation. The cooperative also served as agent for farmers in contracting cotton acreage.

Elsewhere in less concentrated production territories, there was a wide range of trading situations. Ginner buying, factoring, contracting, and mill purchases were reported. Growers furthest from local markets often relied on ginners to handle their cotton or used a CCC loan.

Tennessee farmers depended rather heavily on local ginners to sell their cotton. Prices based on points on or off the loan value generally were determined by the cotton merchant backing the local ginner, and trading was based on Green Card classification. A small percentage was sold at a fixed price regardless of grade.

Missouri farmers sold most of their cotton at the gin. Ginners either purchased outright, acted as an agent, or handled paper work for placing cotton in the loan. Some cotton was contracted prior to ginning and a trickle moved through the Blytheville market.

Most Arkansas cotton sold through factors or agents acting for farmers. In the central part of Arkansas, cotton moved into the Pine Bluff market, the most active spot market in the State. There was some fixed price buying and a little cotton was purchased from farmers by mills. Percentages pledged to the loan and handled by cooperatives were both very small. In the market vicinity of Blytheville, most ginners acted as agents rather than actual outright buyers. There was a little more contracting prior to harvest in this locality than in others. Green Card classification also was important in marketing in Arkansas.

Cotton farmers in southern Louisiana mercnandised most of their crops by selling directly to ginners. Cooperatives got a small percentage and the remainder went to buyers who arrived when the crop began to move and left when the season was over. In other parts of the State, buyers worked from gin to gin and bargained directly with farmers. A few gins provide facilities for these "traveling buyers" as a service to their customers. Generally, only a very small percentage of the crop is sold on contract.

Western Region

Marketing patterns varied widely in production areas of the Western Region. The most consistent marketing practice throughout the Region was the sale of cotton on the basis of Green Card classification. In the Far West—California, Arizona, and New Mexico—over 95 percent of the 1970 crop was sold on the basis of Green Card classification. Nearly 90 percent of the Texas-Oklahoma crop was sold on this basis.

Contracting prior to harvest was used primarily in the San Joaquin Valley of California, central Arizona, Texas Central Blacklands, Texas Coastal Bend, and Lower Valley areas. California growers contracted directly with mill or mill buyers, but Texas growers contracted mostly through agents or merchants.

Ginner buying accounted for slightly over 11 percent of the Texas crop and was most popular in the Dallas market. Altus, Abilene, and Harlingen growers sold one-eighth to one-fourth of their crop to ginners. Ginners, in turn, marketed most of their cotton through merchants and shippers rather than directly to mills or mill buyers.

Approximately one-third of the crop in the Western Region was marketed through cooperative marketing associations, and another third was sold directly to the trade. Marketing cooperatives handled approximately 40 percent of the San Joaquin Valley and El Paso territory growths and over one-third of the central Arizona and Imperial Valley production. Lubbock territory growers delivered 45 percent of their cotton to cooperatives. Approximately one-fourth of Abilene and Altus producers marketed through cooperative agencies. In central, east, and south Texas, cooperative marketing associations handled only a small percentage of the crop.

Selling directly to mills or mill buyers was limited almost exclusively to the central Arizona and San Joaquin Valley production areas.

Agents other than cooperatives handled about 15 percent of the Western Region production and were active in all classing office territories except Abilene, Austin, and Lubbock.

Table 11.—Cotton: Supply and distribution, by types, United States, 1955 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply						Distribution		
	Carry-over August 1	Ginnings: Current crop less ginnings[1]	Ginnings: New crop[2]	Net imports	City crop	Total	Mill consumption[3]	Net exports	Total
	1,000 bales[4]								
	All kinds								
1955	11,205.4	14,228.1	404.8	136.6	47.0	26,021.9	9,209.6	2,214.7	11,424.3
1956	14,528.8	12,746.4	230.8	136.4	50.0	27,692.4	8,608.4	7,597.7	16,206.0
1957	11,322.6	10,649.6	212.6	141.2	58.0	22,384.0	7,999.2	5,716.8	13,716.0
1958	8,737.0	11,222.8	150.5	136.5	51.0	20,297.8	8,702.8	2,789.5	11,492.3
1959	8,884.9	14,364.6	139.8	130.7	50.0	23,570.0	9,016.7	7,182.4	16,199.1
1960	7,558.7	14,125.2	227.7	[5]127.2	63.0	22,101.8	8,279.3	6,632.4	14,911.7
1961	7,227.8	14,096.8	287.4	[5]152.4	64.0	21,828.5	8,953.8	4,912.9	13,866.7
1962	7,831.4	14,576.8	244.7	136.6	68.0	22,857.5	8,418.9	3,350.9	11,769.8
1963	11,215.6	15,045.3	152.1	[6]134.8	102.0	26,649.8	8,608.7	5,662.4	14,271.1
1964	12,378.3	14,996.9	180.1	118.2	70.0	27,743.5	9,170.9	4,059.6	13,230.5
1965	14,290.6	14,752.8	9.9	118.4	87.6	29,259.3	9,496.8	2,942.1	12,438.9
1966	16,862.5	9,552.5	265.5	104.6	50.0	26,826.1	9,484.9	4,668.8	14,153.7
1967	12,533.3	7,182.1	6.1	149.1	30.0	19,900.6	8,981.5	4,205.6	13,187.1
1968	6,448.3	10,910.5	79.8	67.6	40.0	17,546.2	8,242.2	2,731.4	10,973.6
1969	6,520.8	9,857.3	6.0	51.9	40.0	16,476.0	7,990.6	2,768.2	10,758.8
1970	5,760.5	10,106.4	127.3	36.7	40.0	16,070.9	8,067.8	3,739.9	11,807.7
1971[9]	4,251.9	[10]10,695.9	---	30.0	40.0	15,017.8	8,100.0	3,015.0	11,115.0
	Other than extra-long staple								
1955	11,028.5	14,186.6	404.8	50.7	47.0	25,717.6	9,084.7	2,194.4	11,279.1
1956	14,399.0	12,697.3	230.8	43.3	50.0	27,420.4	8,496.2	7,539.8	16,036.0
1957	11,269.3	10,569.9	212.6	96.6	58.0	22,206.4	7,899.8	5,707.1	13,606.8
1958	8,615.3	11,140.9	150.5	51.0	51.0	20,008.7	8,593.7	2,766.0	11,359.6
1959	8,732.6	14,295.5	139.8	47.5	50.0	23,265.4	8,879.4	7,178.2	16,057.6
1960	7,404.3	14,059.2	277.7	[5]41.5	63.0	21,795.7	8,131.2	6,625.0	14,756.3
1961	7,089.5	14,035.8	287.4	[5]68.2	64.0	21,544.9	8,783.2	4,905.8	13,689.0
1962	7,741.0	14,467.0	244.7	54.5	68.0	22,575.2	8,258.3	3,348.2	11,606.5
1963	11,016.0	14,884.1	152.1	[6]54.4	102.0	26,208.6	8,468.0	5,660.8	14,128.8
1964	12,125.1	14,880.2	180.1	35.5	70.0	27,290.9	9,018.6	4,038.4	13,057.0
1965	14,031.3	14,667.2	9.9	30.8	87.6	28,826.8	9,355.9	2,936.4	12,292.3
1966	16,574.0	9,481.3	256.5	28.9	50.0	26,390.7	9,349.9	4,655.9	14,005.8
1967	12,279.5	7,113.8	6.1	57.6	30.0	19,487.0	8,854.0	4,161.3	13,015.3
1968	6,257.6	10,832.3	79.8	37.9	40.0	17,247.6	8,115.9	2,722.9	10,838.8
1969	6,365.5	9,780.5	6.0	30.1	40.0	16,222.1	7,879.0	2.753.3	10.632.3
1970	5,653.1	10,002.9	127.3	11.1	40.0	15,880.8	7,970.0	3,730.0	11,700.0
1971[9]	4,189.4	[10]10,601.7	---	10.0	40.0	14,841.1	8,000.0	3,000.0	11,000.0
	Long staple (other than upland)[7]								
1955	176.9	41.5	---	85.9	---	304.3	124.9	20.3	145.2
1956	129.8	49.1	---	93.1	---	272.0	112.2	57.9	170.1
1957	53.3	79.7	---	44.6	---	177.6	99.4	9.7	109.1
1958	121.7	81.9	---	85.5	---	289.1	109.1	23.5	132.6
1959	152.3	69.1	---	83.2	---	304.6	137.3	4.2	141.5
1960	154.4	66.0	---	85.7	---	306.1	148.1	7.4	155.4
1961	138.3	61.0	---	84.2	---	283.6	170.6	7.1	177.7
1962	[8]90.4	109.8	---	82.1	---	282.3	160.6	2.7	163.3
1963	[8]199.6	161.2	---	[6]80.4	---	441.2	140.7	1.6	142.3
1964	[8]253.2	116.7	---	82.7	---	452.6	152.3	21.2	173.5
1965	[8]259.3	85.6	---	87.6	---	432.5	140.9	5.7	146.6
1966	[8]288.5	71.2	---	75.7	---	435.4	135.0	12.9	147.9
1967	[8]253.8	68.3	---	[11]91.5	---	413.6	127.5	44.3	171.8
1968	190.7	78.2	---	29.7	---	298.6	126.3	8.5	134.8
1969	155.3	76.8	---	21.9	---	253.9	111.6	14.9	126.5
1970	107.4	57.1	---	25.6	---	190.1	97.8	9.9	107.7
1971[9]	62.5	[10]94.2	--	20.0	---	176.7	100.0	15.0	115.0

[1] Current crop less ginnings prior to August 1 beginning of season. [2] Ginnings prior to August 1 end of season. [3] Adjusted to cotton marketing year basis, August 1-July 31. [4] Running bales except "net imports" which are in bales of 500 pounds, gross weight. [5] Does not include picker laps reported as raw cotton by the Bureau of the Census. [6] Imports for consumption beginning 1963. [7] Includes American-Egyptian, Seas Island, and foreign-grown cotton. In some years prior to 1962, small amounts of foreign-grown long-staple upland cotton are included. [8] Foreign stockpile cotton included by the Bureau of the Census as of August 1 was 7,168 bales in 1962, 61,168 in 1963, 27,474 in 1964, 18,307 in 1965, 12,500 in 1966, and 884 in 1967. In bond cotton is not included: 116,609 bales as of August 1 in 1963, 60,297 in 1964, 38,022 in 1965, and 33,284 in 1966. [9] Preliminary and estimated. [10] Crop Reporting Board report of October 8, 1971. [11] Imports exceed quota of 85,600 bales, in part, because import data are not adjusted to August 1-July 31 marketing year. Also, may include 6,000 or more bales of cotton stapling less than 1-3/8 inches.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 12.—Cotton: Acreage, production, and yield, by States, 1965-69 average, 1970, and 1971 forecast with comparisons

State	Harvested acres				Lint yield per harvested acre				Production			
	Average 1965-69	1970	1971[1]	Change from 1970	Average 1965-69	1970	1971[1]	Change from 1970	Average 1965-69	1970	1971[1]	Change from 1970
	1,000 acres	*1,000 acres*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Pounds*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*Percent*
North Carolina	191	160	167	+4.4	290	464	431	-7.1	116	155	150	-3.2
South Carolina	322	290	335	+15.5	414	349	416	+19.2	282	211	290	+37.4
Georgia	401	380	385	+1.3	389	368	399	+8.4	330	292	320	+9.6
Tennessee	372	390	425	+9.0	464	483	486	+0.6	377	392	430	+9.7
Alabama	556	538	550	+2.2	389	453	463	+2.2	474	507	530	+4.5
Missouri	219	250	300	+20.0	462	431	512	+18.8	226	224	320	+42.9
Mississippi	1,120	1,190	1,350	+13.4	618	645	587	-9.0	1,452	1,600	1,650	+3.1
Arkansas	964	1,070	1,135	+6.1	469	470	486	+3.4	970	1,048	1,150	+9.7
Louisiana	403	450	505	+12.2	590	555	570	+2.7	492	521	300	+15.2
Oklahoma	430	450	396	-12.0	264	206	273	+32.5	264	193	225	+16.6
Texas	4,371	4,896	4,886	-0.2	384	315	315	0	397	3,214	3,209	-0.2
New Mexico	145	141	146	+3.5	627	486	553	+13.8	180	143	168	+17.5
Arizona	289	274	278	+1.5	1,035	859	929	+8.2	623	490	539	+10.0
California	665	662	702	+6.0	1,029	841	753	-10.5	1,366	1,160	1,101	-5.1
Other States[3]	28	23	23	---	388	345	401	+16.2	24	16	19	+18.8
U.S.	10,476	11,163	11,583	+3.8	481	437	443	+1.4	10,573	10,166	10,701	+5.3
American Pima[4]	72.3	74.5	101.0	+35.6	514	373	459	+23.1	77.1	58.0	96.5	+66.4

[1] August 1 estimate. [2] Bales of 480 pounds net weight. [3] Includes Virginia, Florida, Illinois, Kentucky, Kansas, and Nevada. [4] Included in State and United States totals.

Crop Reporting Board, report of October 8, 1971.

Table 13.—Cotton: Acreage, planted and harvested, production, and yield per acre on harvested acreage, by regions, 1960 to date

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		Total
	1,000 acres	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*	*Percent of total*	*1,000 acres*
	Planted acreage[5]								
1960	1,619	10.1	7,455	46.3	4,433	27.6	2,573	16.0	16,080
1961	1,446	8.7	7,785	46.9	4,639	28.0	2,718	16.4	16,588
1962	1,454	8.9	7,595	46.6	4,573	28.1	2,671	16.4	16,293
1963	1,353	9.1	6,845	46.1	4,165	28.1	2,480	16.7	14,843
1964	1,338	9.0	6,839	46.1	4,182	28.2	2,477	16.7	14,836
1965	1,274	9.0	6,435	45.5	4,094	28.9	2,349	16.6	14,152
1966	1,031	10.0	4,712	45.5	2,989	28.9	1,617	15.6	10,349
1967	977	10.3	4,385	46.4	2,720	28.8	1,366	14.5	9,448
1968	1,158	10.6	4,871	44.7	3,343	30.6	1,540	14.1	10,912
1969	1,183	9.9	5,675	47.8	3,495	29.4	1,529	12.9	11,882
1970	1,098	9.2	5,777	48.4	3,560	29.8	1,510	12.6	11,945
1971[6]	1,146	9.3	5,838	47.1	3,873	31.2	1,542	12.4	12,399
	Harvested acreage								
1960	1,577	10.3	6,955	45.4	4,284	28.0	2,493	16.3	15,309
1961	1,409	9.0	7,205	46.1	4,404	28.2	2,616	16.7	15,634
1962	1,418	9.1	7,112	45.7	4,434	28.5	2,605	16.7	15,569
1963	1,310	9.2	6,440	45.3	4,042	28.5	2,420	17.0	14,212
1964	1,306	9.3	6,250	44.5	4,080	29.0	2,421	17.2	14,057
1965	1,241	9.1	6,120	45.0	3,974	29.2	2,280	16.7	13,615
1966	1,006	10.5	4,348	45.5	2,774	29.1	1,424	14.9	9,552
1967	957	11.8	3,895	49.2	2,262	27.8	883	11.2	7,997
1968	1,138	11.2	4,505	44.3	3,049	30.0	1,468	14.5	10,160
1969	1,159	10.5	5,140	46.5	3,358	30.3	1,401	12.7	11,058
1970	1,079	9.7	5,346	47.9	3,355	30.0	1,384	12.4	11,164
1971[7]	1,128	9.7	5,282	45.6	3,720	32.1	1.453	12.6	11,583
	Production								
	1,000 bales[8]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[8]	*Percent of total*	*1,000 bales*[8]
1960	3,076	21.6	4,797	33.7	4,435	31.2	1,929	13.5	14,237
1961	2,813	19.7	5,145	36.0	4,485	31.4	1,840	12.9	14,283
1962	3,118	21.0	5,026	33.9	4,710	31.8	1,973	13.3	14,827
1963	2,822	18.4	4,744	31.0	5,407	35.4	2,321	15.2	15,294
1964	2,813	18.6	4,403	29.0	5,468	36.1	2,461	16.3	15,144
1965	2,707	18.1	5,030	33.6	5,051	33.8	2,163	14.5	14,951
1966	1,923	20.1	3,393	35.5	3,078	32.2	1,162	12.2	9,555
1967	1,652	22.2	2,958	39.7	2,179	29.3	655	8.8	7,443
1968	2,480	22.7	3,786	34.6	3,612	33.1	1,046	9.6	10,925
1969	2,104	21.1	3,138	31.4	3,691	36.9	1,057	10.6	9,990
1970	1,796	17.7	3,407	33.5	3,788	37.3	1,175	11.5	10,166
1971[7]	1,811	16.9	3,434	32.1	4,155	38.8	1,301	12.1	10,701

Yield per acre on harvested acreage

Crop year beginning August 1	West[1]		Southwest[2]		Delta[3]		Southeast[4]		United States	
	Pounds[9]	*Pounds*[10]	*Pounds*[9]	*Pounds*[10]	*Pounds*[9]	*Pounds*[10]	*Pounds*[9]	*Pounds*[10]	*Pounds*[9]	*Pounds*[10]
1960	937	982	331	345	497	494	371	376	446	454
1961	959	992	343	339	489	537	338	384	438	464
1962	1,056	1,004	339	341	510	556	363	404	457	475
1963	1,034	1,026	354	354	642	579	461	421	517	491
1964	1,035	1,018	338	360	643	587	488	431	517	500
1965	1,047	972	394	365	610	578	453	430	527	498
1966	918	975	375	375	532	563	392	406	480	497
1967	828	942	364	366	462	540	356	381	447	481
1968	1,047	892	404	348	569	526	342	372	516	463
1969	871	863	293	336	528	527	362	380	434	455
1970	798		306		542		408		437	
1971[7]	770		312		536		430		443	

[1] California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Nevada. [2] Texas and Oklahoma. [3] Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Illinois, and Kentucky. [4] Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and Alabama. [5] Not adjusted for final acreage compliance with allotments. [6] Crop Reporting Board report of July 8, 1971. [7] Crop Reporting Board report of October 8, 1971. [8] 480-pound net weight bales. [9] Actual yield per acre. [10] Yield trend the 5-year centered average.

Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 14.—Upland cotton: Acreage of skip-row planting patterns, crops of 1965-71

State	Less than four rows skipped							Four or more rows skipped						
	1965	1966	1967[1]	1968	1969	1970	1971	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971[2]
	Acres	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*	*Acres*
Alabama	81,794	21,636		44,290	50,669	40,822	50,568	1,532	36,963	43,303	4,106	983	462	194
Arizona	175,403	4,193		122,066	111,276	75,009	64,176	5,016	79,546	60,842	11,370	2,757	3,218	2,192
Arkansas	116,662	7,430		64,094	57,081	39,433	60,130	5,071	42,314	30,752	2,724	494	650	2,849
California	276,964	12,602		232,472	152,063	94,341	61,842	1,721	109,789	123,064	3,483	782	4,174	546
Florida	1,259	59		737	1,737	1,916	803	---	413	1,582	1,065	747	536	219
Georgia	50,259	14,547		32,758	20,125	10,971	15,042	555	1,555	11,886	1,221	564	611	587
Illinois	133	---		---	---	---	---	---	104	---	21	---	---	---
Kansas	---	---		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---		---	---	---	---	95	320	124	---	---	---	---
Louisiana	62,810	2,787		48,809	46,975	48,848	73,153	2,389	41,623	23,056	4,478	2,383	1,206	1,190
Mississippi	379,477	11,502		358,352	323,051	266,579	287,527	18,530	250,751	245,299	33,479	15,995	16,816	14,609
Missouri	13,767	73		4,317	2,026	684	3,152	2,203	7,721	4,346	1,237	888	586	374
Nevada	115	---		97	137	---	54	---	94	8	---	---	---	---
New Mexico	22,449	3,964		14,001	27,354	9,447	4,550	793	2,852	8,178	1,229	133	111	140
North Carolina	4,874	2,236		1,781	1,402	1,177	440	2,008	1,068	2,939	456	50	229	830
Oklahoma	32,186	5,822		4,807	6,251	6,238	5,690	5,166	14,508	13,698	3,817	2,742	1,336	539
South Carolina	7,833	2,552		9,117	3,686	2,677	2,886	150	903	2,089	530	37	16	---
Tennessee	7,098	317		3,877	4,960	3,316	5,136	919	4,750	3,714	773	574	264	134
Texas	1,505,360	316,184		840,911	1,244,662	1,352,606	1,475,597	109,957	591,771	850,751	242,284	108,243	100,664	60,262
Virginia	61	---		59	---	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---
Total	2,738,504	405,904		1,782,545	2,053,455	1,954,064	2,110,746	156,105	1,187,045	1,425,639	312,273	137,372	130,879	84,665

[1] Breakout of rows skipped not available. Data included with four or more rows skipped.
[2] More than 2 rows skipped. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 15.—American upland cotton: Carryover, ginnings, supply, disappearance, and CCC inventory, by staple length, 1961-71

Year beginning August 1	Shorter than 1 inch		1 inch and 1-1/32 inches		1-1/16 inches and over		All staple lengths
	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity	Percentage of total	Quantity
	1,000 bales	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*	*Percent*	*1,000 bales*
				Carryover			
1961	598	9	3,030	43	3,450	48	7,078
1962	1,378	18	2,154	28	4,193	54	7,725
1963	2,855	26	3,189	29	4,961	45	11,005
1964	3,686	31	4,253	35	4,171	34	12,110
1965	4,339	31	4,576	33	5,103	36	14,018
1966	5,932	36	5,791	35	4,842	29	16,565
1967	4,921	40	4,244	35	3,105	25	12,270
1968	2,189	35	1,641	26	2,416	39	6,246
1969	821	13	1,281	20	4,245	67	6,347
1970	329	6	1,001	18	4,305	76	5,635
1971[1]	288	7	496	12	3,400	81	4,184
				Ginnings			
1961	3,854	27	3,075	22	7,334	51	14,263
1962	3,842	26	3,645	25	7,267	49	14,754
1963	3,872	26	4,199	28	7,058	46	15,129
1964	3,439	23	4,338	29	7,255	48	15,032
1965	3,999	27	3,555	24	7,293	49	14,847
1966	2,556	27	1,642	17	5,293	56	9,491
1967	1,705	23	1,109	15	4,556	62	7,370
1968	1,635	15	1,707	16	7,496	69	10,838
1969	1,684	17	1,590	16	6,586	67	9,860
1970	2,021	20	1,541	15	6,493	65	10,055
				Supply[2]			
1961	4,452	21	6,105	29	10,784	50	21,341
1962	5,220	23	5,799	26	11,460	51	22,479
1963	6,729	26	7,388	28	12,017	46	26,134
1964	7,126	26	8,591	32	11,426	42	27,143
1965	8,338	29	8,131	28	12,397	43	28,866
1966	8,488	33	7,433	28	10,135	39	26,056
1967	6,626	34	5,353	27	7,662	39	19,641
1968	3,824	22	3,348	20	9,913	58	17,085
1969	2,505	15	2,871	18	10,831	67	16,207
1970	2,350	15	2,542	16	10,799	69	15,691
				Disappearance[3]			
1961	3,074	23	3,951	29	6,591	48	13,616
1962	2,365	21	2,610	23	6,499	56	11,474
1963	3,042	22	3,135	22	7,846	56	14,023
1964	2,786	21	4,015	31	6,323	48	13,124
1965	2,405	20	2,341	19	7,554	61	12,300
1966	3,567	26	3,189	23	7,030	51	13,786
1967	4,436	33	3,712	28	5,246	39	13,394
1968	3,003	28	2,067	19	5,667	53	10,737
1969	2,176	20	1,870	18	6,526	62	10,572
1970	2,062	18	2,046	18	7,399	64	11,507
				CCC Inventory			
1961	3	([4])	211	15	1,232	85	1,446
1962	678	14	1,127	24	2,883	62	4,688
1963	2,300	19	1,970	24	3,746	47	8,017
1964	3,362	33	3,099	30	3,771	37	10,232
1965	3,904	34	4,033	36	3,460	30	11,397
1966	4,814	40	4,513	37	2,750	23	12,077
1967	3,900	70	1,390	25	310	5	5,600
1968	6	11	14	25	37	64	57
1969	93	3	466	17	2,240	80	2,799
1970	2	([4])	129	4	2,826	96	2,937
1971							271

[1] Preliminary. [2] Carryover at beginning of season, plus ginnings. [3] Supply minus carryover at end of season. [4] Less than 0.5 percent.

Compiled from reports of Consumer and Marketing Service and Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 16.—American upland cotton: U.S. mill consumption by staple length, August 1969 to date

Year and month[1]	Less than 1": Quantity	Less than 1": Share of total	1" and 1-1/32": Quantity	1" and 1-1/32": Share of total	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Quantity	1-1/16" and 1-3/32": Share of total	Longer than 1-3/32": Quantity	Longer than 1-3/32": Share of total	Total: Quantity	Total consumption
	1,000 bales[3]	*Pct.*	*1,000 bales*[3]	*Pct.*	*1,000 bales*[3]	*Pct.*	*1,000 bales*[3]	*Pct.*	*1,000 bales*[3]	*1,000 bales*[3]
1969/70										
Aug. (4)	79.0	13.2	169.5	28.3	321.5	53.6	29.6	4.9	599.6	618.6
Sept. (5)	76.7	12.7	165.8	27.3	322.1	54.8	31.8	5.2	606.4	624.0
Oct. (4)	100.4	13.0	211.5	27.5	416.7	54.2	41.1	5.3	769.7	796.7
Nov. (4)	73.1	12.0	162.0	26.7	337.7	55.5	35.4	5.8	608.2	635.8
Dec. (5)	81.3	12.0	183.9	27.2	373.4	55.3	36.8	5.5	675.3	706.1
Jan. (4)	66.9	11.1	163.2	27.0	336.3	55.7	37.3	6.2	603.7	625.2
Feb. (4)	66.7	11.3	160.8	27.3	319.4	54.3	41.9	7.1	588.8	617.5
Mar. (5)	86.7	11.7	198.9	26.8	404.7	54.6	51.1	6.9	741.5	766.5
Apr. (4)	67.4	11.5	159.9	27.2	322.3	54.8	38.2	6.5	587.8	605.6
May (4)	69.4	12.0	153.5	26.7	314.5	54.6	38.5	6.7	575.9	599.6
June (5)	82.1	11.9	183.4	26.7	376.4	54.7	46.3	6.7	688.1	719.0
July (4)	53.5	10.6	145.6	28.8	275.0	54.4	31.2	6.2	505.2	524.9
1970/71										
Aug. (4)	59.7	10.7	154.4	27.6	309.0	55.3	35.8	6.4	558.9	584.2
Sept. (5)	74.0	10.3	196.5	27.4	402.3	56.2	43.9	6.1	716.6	749.6
Oct. (4)	56.0	9.4	167.5	28.1	335.8	56.4	36.3	6.1	595.7	624.3
Nov. (4)	56.0	9.2	166.0	27.3	352.6	58.0	33.1	5.5	607.8	631.5
Dec. (5)	65.5	9.6	193.3	28.3	389.0	57.0	35.1	5.1	682.9	712.4
Jan. (4)	58.2	9.6	173.6	28.5	345.2	56.8	31.1	5.1	608.1	634.9
Feb. (4)	62.2	9.9	174.9	27.8	357.1	56.9	33.7	5.4	627.9	655.7
Mar. (5)	78.4	10.2	207.2	27.0	437.7	57.0	44.5	5.8	768.0	803.8
Apr. (4)	60.7	10.1	161.2	26.9	342.9	57.3	34.0	5.7	598.8	628.1
May (4)	66.1	10.8	159.9	26.1	351.7	57.5	34.0	5.6	611.7	638.1
June (5)	76.5	10.2	197.7	26.3	433.5	57.7	43.4	5.8	751.0	786.6
July (4)	47.8	9.9	126.0	26.1	282.2	58.6	25.8	5.4	481.9	509.3
1971/72										
Aug. (4)[5]	59.4	9.9	156.7	26.1	349.3	58.2	34.6	5.8	600.0	629.2

[1] Numbers in parentheses indicate number of weeks in month. [2] Includes data for which breakdown by staple length was not obtained. [3] Running bales. [4] Preliminary.

Bureau of the Census, as reported by mills.

Table 17.—Cotton: Exports by staple length and by countries of destination, United States, July 1971, August 1970-July 1971, and August 1971

Country of destination	July 1971				August 1970-July 1971				August 1971			
	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total	1-1/8 inches and over[1]	1 inch to 1-1/8 inches	Under 1 inch	Total
	Running bales	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*	*Running bales*
Europe												
United Kingdom	0	6,989	0	6,989	1,568	88,002	5,479	95,049	5	6,227	0	6,232
Belgium and Luxembourg	304	2,654	0	2,958	11,494	33,241	1,675	46,410	0	155	0	155
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	0	408	0	408
Ireland (Eire)	0	0	0	0	0	5,350	0	5,350	0	0	0	0
France	150	2,320	135	2,605	8,987	48,647	2,585	60,219	0	550	55	605
Germany (West)	462	1,726	127	2,314	10,155	54,803	514	65,472	475	1,864	0	2,339
Italy	0	3,026	714	3,740	1,376	50,951	4,202	56,529	0	5,071	0	5,071
Netherlands	225	150	0	375	8,074	26,187	88	34,349	0	976	0	976
Norway	0	287	0	287	0	1,886	990	2,876	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	450	4,183	0	4,733	0	0	0	0
Spain	17	656	0	673	1,692	17,449	91	19,232	0	5,969	0	5,969
Sweden	0	0	0	0	490	23,014	5,165	28,669	0	300	0	300
Switzerland	0	199	0	199	7,939	20,956	4,529	33,424	0	591	50	641
Greece	0	483	0	483	0	13,003	300	13,303	0	0	0	0
Romainia	0	23,723	0	23,723	0	56,655	0	56,655	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	1,947	0	1,947	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	200	2,931	0	3,131	0	2,238	0	2,238
Total Europe	1,158	42,212	976	44,346	52,425	449,310	25,618	527,353	480	24,349	105	24,934
Other Countries												
Canada	250	8,256	3,940	12,446	13,033	191,249	87,413	291,695	166	19,361	7,821	27,348
Chile	0	0	0	0	841	757	0	1,598	268	0	0	268
Thailand	0	9,844	363	10,207	8,888	65,625	67,967	142,480	0	7,386	206	7,592
S. Viet Nam	0	0	0	0	21,176	92,963	246	114,385	2,533	1,817	0	4,350
India	686	11,473	0	12,159	111,100	99,524	0	210,624	2,807	0	0	2,807
Pakistan	140	0	0	140	5,369	230	0	5,599	330	0	0	330
Indonesia	2,389	34,057	3,552	39,998	5,137	161,865	26,515	193,517	0	5,056	0	5,056
Korea	0	21,136	6,363	27,499	17,025	347,195	126,929	491,149	4,143	43,289	11,009	58,441
Hong Kong	0	198	807	1,005	1,930	33,685	157,003	192,618	698	3,656	0	4,354
Taiwan (Formosa) ...	822	8,281	10,368	19,471	10,230	235,884	160,109	406,223	309	3,524	1,847	5,680
Japan	0	11,578	2,906	14,484	5,517	476,741	359,180	841,438	196	11,513	862	12,571
Ghana	0	2,911	0	2,911	0	43,462	0	43,462	0	0	0	0
Morocco	0	1,381	0	1,381	0	22,720	52	22,772	0	2,013	0	2,013
Republic of South Africa	0	0	0	0	1,918	12,405	4,851	19,174	0	300	249	549
Republic of the Philippines	304	22,490	2,633	25,427	5,752	108,902	21,964	136,618	0	2,692	1,033	3,725
Other	0	1,969	105	2,074	9,945	73,529	15,726	99,200	622	1,802	7	2,431
World Total	5,749	175,786	32,013	213,548	270,286	2,416,046	1,053,573	3,739,905	12,552	126,758	23,139	162,449

[1] Includes American Piam and Sea Island Cotton which totaled 9,932 bales, August 1970-July 1971.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 18.—Commodity Credit Corporation stocks of cotton, United States, August 1, 1970-July 30, 1971

Date	Total	Upland			Extra-long staple[1]		
		Owned[2]	Under loan	Total	Owned[3]	Under loan	Total
	1,000 bales						
August 1	3,030	2,957	—	2,957	73	—	73
August 7	2,944	2,881	—	2,881	63	—	63
August 14	2,942	2,881	—	2,881	61	—	61
August 21	2,918	2,858	—	2,858	60	—	60
August 28	2,918	2,858	—	2,858	60	—	60
September 4	2,819	2,751	9	2,760	59	—	59
September 11	2,826	2,751	16	2,767	59	—	59
September 18	2,673	2,595	19	2,614	59	—	59
September 25	2,672	2,595	18	2,613	59	—	59
October 2	2,618	2,541	20	2,561	57	—	57
October 9	2,624	2,541	26	2,567	57	—	57
October 16	2,524	2,418	49	2,467	57	—	57
October 23	2,563	2,418	89	2,507	56	—	56
October 30	2,530	2,317	157	2,474	56	—	56
November 6	2,582	2,316	211	2,527	55	([4])	55
November 13	2,567	2,240	272	2,512	55	([4])	55
November 20	2,762	2,240	466	2,706	54	2	56
November 27	2,905	2,208	641	2,849	53	3	56
December 4	3,109	2,208	845	3,053	52	4	56
December 11	3,201	2,165	982	3,147	47	7	54
December 18	3,414	2,165	1,194	3,359	47	8	55
December 25	3,414	2,033	1,326	3,359	47	8	55
January 1	3,525	2,033	1,434	3,467	47	11	58
January 8	3,859	2,009	1,795	3,804	43	12	55
January 15	3,991	2,009	1,925	3,934	39	18	57
January 22	3,957	1,975	1,929	3,904	34	19	53
January 29	3,937	1,975	1,909	3,884	32	21	53
February 5	3,814	1,874	1,887	3,761	31	22	53
February 12	3,752	1,874	1,827	3,701	30	21	51
February 19	3,445	1,637	1,758	3,395	30	20	50
February 26	3,370	1,637	1,682	3,319	30	21	51
March 5	3,073	1,431	1,591	3,022	30	21	51
March 12	2,991	1,431	1,510	2,941	30	20	50
March 19	2,794	1,347	1,397	2,744	30	20	50
March 26	2,736	1,347	1,340	2,687	30	19	49
April 2	2,564	1,285	1,230	2,515	30	19	49
April 9	2,463	1,285	1,129	2,414	30	19	49
April 16	2,298	1,183	1,067	2,250	30	18	48
April 23	2,244	1,183	1,013	2,196	30	18	48
April 30	2,037	1,064	926	1,990	30	17	47
May 7	1,945	1,064	834	1,898	30	17	47
May 14	1,757	940	771	1,711	30	16	46
May 21	1,681	940	696	1,636	30	15	45
May 28	979	400	538	938	30	11	41
June 4	968	400	527	927	30	11	41
June 11	912	386	485	871	30	11	41
June 18	869	386	442	828	30	11	41
June 25	768	370	359	729	30	9	39
July 2	727	370	318	688	30	9	39
July 9	678	364	276	640	30	8	38
July 16	627	364	225	589	30	8	38
July 23	492	265	189	454	30	8	38
July 30[5]	303	261	10	271	30	2	32

[1] Includes American Pima and Sea Island. [2] Excludes cotton sold July 22 to date for delivery in the 1971 marketing year. [3] Includes American Pima cotton transferred to CCC from the national stockpile. [4] Less than 500 bales. [5] Preliminary.

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

Table 19.—Cotton: American Middling White, spot prices in designated U.S. markets, loan rates, and prices received by farmers for upland cotton, August 1967 to date

Year beginning August 1	Average spot market prices per pound					Prices per pound received by farmers for upland cotton[1]
	15/16 inch	1 inch	1 1/32 inch	1 1/16 inches	1 3/32 inches	
	Cents					
1968						
August	21.11	25.05	28.30	30.59	31.47	26.00
September	21.20	24.97	28.09	30.34	31.17	26.36
October	[5] 21.24	24.29	26.89	28.98	29.74	26.50
November	20.55	23.27	25.17	27.01	27.66	24.10
December	19.95	22.67	24.37	26.27	26.85	21.53
January	19.68	22.47	24.16	26.12	26.67	19.37
February	19.49	22.21	23.76	25.65	26.16	19.70
March	19.33	22.09	23.66	25.61	26.10	20.57
April	19.23	21.99	23.56	25.60	26.05	20.68
May	19.46	21.93	23.51	25.66	26.11	20.12
June	19.54	21.89	23.51	25.64	26.10	21.32
July	19.53	21.92	23.57	25.67	26.13	21.65
Average	20.03	22.90	24.88	26.93	27.52	[2] 22.02
Loan rates[3]	17.79	20.34	21.84	23.84	24.54	[4] 19.69
1969						
August	19.24	21.59	23.19	25.24	25.75	20.53
September	19.05	21.43	22.96	24.98	25.54	19.39
October	19.39	21.68	23.17	24.99	25.55	21.70
November	19.79	21.94	23.37	25.07	25.58	21.35
December	20.50	22.02	23.35	24.92	25.38	19.95
January	20.23	22.00	23.25	24.83	25.28	19.09
February	20.31	22.11	23.35	24.90	25.36	20.25
March	20.36	22.19	23.46	24.89	25.35	20.70
April	20.59	22.44	23.70	25.11	25.52	21.36
May	20.76	22.60	23.83	25.23	25.64	22.11
June	21.04	22.78	23.98	25.39	25.80	22.31
July	21.22	22.96	24.20	25.59	25.99	22.65
Average	20.17	22.15	23.49	25.09	25.57	[2] 20.94
Loan rates[3]	17.89	20.34	21.94	23.94	24.64	[4] 19.71
1970						
August	21.27	22.99	24.20	25.55	25.94	22.65
September	21.28	22.98	24.04	25.31	25.68	21.86
October	21.54	23.00	23.99	25.05	25.41	22.83
December	21.06	22.58	23.61	24.55	24.86	20.96
January	21.54	22.81	23.85	24.80	25.08	21.00
February	22.10	23.22	24.21	25.22	25.45	21.47
March	22.45	23.56	24.57	25.67	25.90	21.00
April	22.84	23.79	24.86	25.98	26.21	22.24
May	23.65	24.46	25.48	26.53	26.76	22.71
June	24.28	25.07	26.09	27.13	27.36	23.23
July	24.59	25.31	26.33	27.35	27.58	23.90
Average	22.33	23.55	24.59	25.66	25.94	N.A.
Loan rates[3]	18.17	20.37	21.92	23.52	24.67	[4] 20.15
1971[6]						
August	26.14	26.78	27.85	28.91	29.15	27.00
September	26.68	27.26	28.33	29.36	29.60	27.00
Loan rates	17.80	19.70	21.05	22.45	22.90	N.A.

[1] Excludes domestic allotment payments, price support and diversion payments. [2] Weight average. [3] Spot market loan rates exclude 14-point premium in 1965, 20-point premium in 1966, 30-point premium in 1967, 35-point premium in 1968, and 45-point premium in 1969 and 1970 for 3.5-4.9 micronaires. Spot prices are for cotton with micronaire readings of 3.5 through 4.9. [4] Average of the crop. [5] Average of six markets, October 1968 to date. [6] Net weight. Prices and loan rates published prior to August 1, 1971, are on gross weight terms. The factor to conversion from gross to net weight is 1.0438 (Consumer and Marketing Service).

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, Consumer and Marketing Service, and Statistical Reporting Service.

Table 20.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of cotton manufactures, 1967 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products											Total	
	Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, knitting yarn	Cloth		Total		Pile fabrics and mfrs.[2]	Table damask and mfrs.	Bed-clothes and towels[3]	Gloves, hosiery, and hdkf.	Other wearing apparel[4]	Lace fabric and articles[5]	House-hold and clothing articles[6]	Misc. products[7]	Floor covering	Total			
			Primarily cotton	Other[1]	Weight	Bales										Weight	Bales	Weight	Bales
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]
1967	43,620	277	201,531	12,385	257,813	537.1	6,162	2,410	28,577	3,126	129,966	1,323	9,178	3,386	1,444	185,572	386.6	443,385	923.7
1968	57,217	456	194,143	16,775	268,591	559.6	7,080	1,857	34,539	3,555	136,492	1,610	12,002	4,633	3,487	205,255	427.6	473,846	987.2
1969	31,049	337	220,245	23,531	275,162	573.3	8,269	2,511	34,339	3,320	139,396	1,852	13,213	5,756	4,079	212,735	443.2	487,897	1,016.5
1970	24,338	377	211,792	24,260	260,767	543.3	8,671	1,943	32,348	2,860	139,847	1,472	12,124	8,176	4,078	211,519	440.7	472,286	983.9
1970																			
Jan.	2,341	27	21,110	1,796	25,274	52.7	535	284	3,378	265	12,828	133	1,153	598	366	19,540	40.7	44,814	93.4
Feb.	2,461	40	19,901	1,527	23,929	49.9	503	74	2,312	131	10,899	144	1,008	466	327	15,864	33.0	39,793	82.9
Mar.	2,674	46	19,917	2,338	24,975	52.0	606	238	3,287	196	12,244	146	1,093	647	362	18,819	39.2	43,794	91.2
Apr.	2,373	24	15,040	2,098	19,535	40.7	603	121	2,927	129	9,181	136	835	653	320	14,905	31.1	34,440	71.7
May	1,978	46	19,803	3,119	24,946	52.0	823	109	3,374	419	9,707	123	1,179	837	303	16,874	35.2	41,820	87.1
June	1,745	37	15,552	2,894	20,228	42.1	1,014	154	2,493	324	12,056	110	1,051	728	394	18,324	38.2	38,552	80.3
July	2,315	23	19,856	3,012	25,206	52.5	1,167	193	2,443	229	13,696	135	1,228	901	328	20,320	42.3	45,526	94.8
Aug.	1,506	28	14,026	2,283	17,843	37.2	971	144	2,416	278	11,177	115	718	745	338	16,902	35.2	34,745	72.4
Sept.	1,875	12	14,505	1,821	18,213	37.9	801	197	1,968	182	11,325	97	938	686	225	16,419	34.2	34,632	72.1
Oct.	957	39	14,867	1,139	17,002	35.4	746	141	2,268	213	10,065	132	889	620	359	15,433	32.2	32,435	67.6
Nov.	2,350	14	21,666	1,326	25,356	52.8	534	209	2,774	273	17,551	101	1,081	640	329	23,492	48.9	48,848	101.8
Dec.	1,770	40	15,558	909	18,277	38.1	368	79	2,709	222	9,125	99	953	656	427	14,638	30.5	32,915	68.6
1971[9]																			
Jan.	1,974	27	15,714	1,357	19,072	39.7	544	112	2,946	262	13,192	125	854	730	423	19,188	40.0	38,260	79.7
Feb.	1,331	26	16,499	1,205	19,061	39.7	562	114	2,993	222	12,897	90	1,060	615	307	18,860	39.3	37,921	79.0
Mar.	2,091	17	14,685	1,256	18,049	37.6	560	78	2,644	170	13,456	120	1,176	761	362	19,327	40.3	37,376	77.9
Apr.	2,690	27	18,760	1,726	23,203	48.3	882	115	3,299	124	10,903	162	1,207	830	448	17,970	37.4	41,173	85.8
May	2,020	24	16,438	1,649	20,131	41.9	1,048	116	3,252	164	10,340	89	1,262	861	385	17,517	36.5	37,648	78.4
June	2,851	40	20,131	1,589	24,611	51.3	1,013	107	3,328	153	14,202	112	1,330	827	381	21,453	44.7	46,064	96.0
July	2,988	24	18,968	1,153	23,133	48.2	953	98	2,027	192	13,034	96	1,068	704	313	18,485	38.5	41,618	86.7
August ...	3,703	19	20,236	1,102	25,060	52.2	970	80	2,072	179	12,781	97	1,042	576	345	18,142	37.8	43,202	90.0
1970 Jan.-Aug. .	17,393	271	145,205	19,067	181,936	379.0	6,222	1,317	22,630	1,971	91,788	1,042	8,265	5,575	2,738	141,548	294.9	323,484	673.9
1971[9] Jan.-Aug. .	19,648	204	141,431	11,037	172,320	359.0	6,532	820	22,561	1,466	100,805	891	8,999	5,904	2,964	150,942	314.5	323,262	673.5

[1] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, tire cord fabrics, and cloths in chief value cotton containing other fibers. [2] Includes velvets and velveteens, corduroys, plushes and chenilles, and manufactures of pile fabrics. [3] Includes blankets, quilts, bedspreads, sheets and pillow cases. [4] Includes knit and woven underwear and outerwear (collars and cuffs, shirts, coats, vests, robes, pajamas, and ornamented wearing apparel). [5] Includes nets and nettings, veils and veilings, edgings, embroideries, etc., and lace window curtains. [6] Includes braids (except hat braids), tubing, labels, lacing, wicking, loom harness, table and bureau covers, polishing and dust cloths, fabrics with fast edges, cords and tassels, garters, suspenders and braces, corsets and brassieres, etc. [7] Includes belts and belting, fish nets and netting, and coated, filled, or waterproof fabrics. [8] 480 pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 21.—Raw cotton equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic cotton manufacturers, 1967 to date

Year and month	Yarn, thread, twine, and cloth: Yarn	Sewing thread, crochet, darning and embroidery cotton	Twine and cordage	Cloth: Standard constructions and tire cord[1]	Cloth: Other[2]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Manufactured products: House furnishings: Blankets	Quilts, spreads, pillow cases, and sheets	Towels	Other[3]	Wearing apparel: Knit[4]	Other[5]	Other household and clothing articles[6]	Industrial products[7]	Total: Weight	Total: Bales	Total: Weight	Total: Bales
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]	1,000 pounds	1,000 bales[8]
1967	5,737	1,806	1,342	86,244	33,553	128,682	268.1	691	5,885	6,435	3,104	2,694	20,458	11,216	9,234	59,717	124.4	188,399	392.5
1968	4,442	1,754	1,464	79,302	35,900	122,862	256.0	593	5,671	5,536	3,878	2,809	24,666	11,914	10,271	65,338	136.1	188,200	392.1
1969	37,432	1,821	1,193	85,344	32,827	158,617	330.5	523	4,670	5,176	3,686	2,756	33,014	12,081	11,540	73,446	153.0	232,063	483.5
1970	15,180	1,641	921	85,459	28,473	131,674	274.3	596	4,666	5,290	3,618	2,769	27,200	10,661	12,875	67,675	141.0	199,349	415.3
1970																			
Jan.	3,301	121	108	7,293	2,701	13,524	28.2	32	290	348	177	205	2,716	1,015	935	5,718	11.9	19,242	40.1
Feb.	2,345	148	34	6,852	1,702	11,081	23.1	32	256	322	288	209	3,275	897	887	6,166	12.8	17,247	35.9
Mar.	2,548	126	102	8,841	2,364	13,981	29.1	27	371	368	222	196	3,502	737	1,070	6,493	13.5	20,474	42.7
Apr.	2,849	133	73	7,297	3,092	13,444	28.0	34	350	344	250	219	2,683	807	954	5,641	11.8	19,085	39.8
May	1,634	118	59	6,886	3,319	12,016	25.0	25	494	443	319	274	1,983	834	1,010	5,382	11.2	17,398	36.2
June	325	116	110	7,094	2,508	10,153	21.2	43	387	362	315	221	2,265	999	1,149	5,741	12.0	15,894	33.1
July	220	125	75	7,085	1,745	9,250	19.3	41	324	459	400	290	1,841	779	1,129	5,263	11.0	14,513	30.2
Aug.	288	135	71	5,490	1,922	7,906	16.5	81	372	607	209	215	1,739	886	1,228	5,337	11.1	13,243	27.6
Sept.	363	150	59	6,126	2,212	8,910	18.6	88	333	426	266	225	1,509	956	1,100	4,903	10.2	13,813	28.8
Oct.	392	185	61	8,162	2,253	11,053	23.0	67	503	642	332	291	2,036	972	1,080	5,923	12.3	16,976	35.4
Nov.	465	153	101	7,489	2,689	10,897	22.7	92	648	529	364	240	1,898	959	1,157	5,887	12.3	16,784	35.0
Dec.	448	131	67	6,843	1,966	9,455	19.7	35	337	439	478	185	1,753	820	1,233	5,280	11.0	14,735	30.7
1971[9]																			
Jan.	425	160	39	7,067	2,036	9,727	20.3	31	356	339	334	157	1,749	877	1,319	5,162	10.8	14,889	31.0
Feb.	310	108	110	7,352	1,968	9,848	20.5	13	265	376	479	224	2,083	851	1,092	5,383	11.2	15,231	31.7
Mar.	1,545	166	101	8,439	2,180	12,431	25.9	20	491	565	489	252	3,212	1,098	1,964	8,091	16.9	20,522	42.8
Apr.	1,651	180	134	8,699	1,514	12,178	25.4	37	427	503	366	228	2,013	895	1,419	5,888	12.3	18,066	37.6
May	3,077	143	96	7,536	1,758	12,610	26.3	23	413	489	417	228	2,525	918	1,942	6,955	14.5	19,565	40.8
June	2,039	142	107	7,644	1,351	11,283	23.5	25	440	612	617	193	2,234	1,026	1,332	6,479	13.5	17,762	37.0
July	421	117	112	9,061	2,022	11,733	24.4	22	336	460	363	201	1,606	1,027	1,386	5,401	11.3	17,134	35.7
Aug.	1,361	133	81	9,534	2,375	13,484	28.1	32	410	659	521	223	2,462	851	2,456	7,614	15.9	21,098	44.0
1970																			
Jan.-Aug. ..	13,510	1,022	632	56,838	19,353	91,355	190.3	315	2,844	3,253	2,180	1,829	20,004	6,954	8,362	45,741	95.3	137,096	285.6
1971[9]																			
Jan.-Aug. ..	10,829	1,149	780	65,332	15,204	93,294	194.4	203	3,138	4,003	3,586	1,706	17,884	7,543	12,910	50,973	106.2	144,267	300.6

[1] Includes fabrics, tire cord, and cloth for export to the Philippines to be embroidered and otherwise manufactured and returned to the United States. [2] Includes tapestry and upholstery fabrics, table damask, pile fabrics and remnants. [3] Includes curtains and draperies, house furnishings not elsewhere specified. [4] Includes gloves and mitts of woven fabric. [5] Includes underwear and outerwear of woven fabric, handkerchiefs, and wearing apparel containing mixed fibers (corsets, brassieres, and girdles, garters, armbands and suspenders, neckties and cravats). [6] Includes canvas articles and manufactures, knit fabric in the piece, braids and narrow fabrics, elastic webbing, waterproof garments, and laces and lace articles. [7] Includes rubberized fabrics, bags, and industrial belts and belting. [8] 480 pound net weight bales. [9] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 22.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. imports for consumption of man-made fiber manufactures, 1967 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth							Primarily manufactured products									
	Sliver tops and roving	Yarns thrown or plied[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Rayon tire fabric including cord fabric	Fabric woven	Total	Wearing apparel: Knit[2]	Wearing apparel: Not knit	Hand-ker-chiefs	Laces and lace arti-cles[3]	Narrow fabrics[4]	Knit fabric in the piece	Other manu-fac-tures[5]	Total	Total manu-fac-tured imports
	1,000 pounds															
1967	147	4,604	3,957	328	990	32,714	42,740	30,692	30,194	170	2,185	4,057	4,441	24,339	96,078	138,818
1968	70	11,032	6,526	709	5,298	38,086	61,721	50,310	41,019	182	2,344	4,752	5,169	27,828	131,604	193,325
1969	780	4,510	10,848	700	3,419	48,322	68,579	76,851	66,696	507	2,778	5,292	7,213	29,544	188,881	257,460
1970	1,790	10,449	11,114	2,569	2,120	54,989	83,031	96,583	91,337	346	4,783	5,327	19,615	28,370	246,361	329,392
1970																
Jan.	127	394	1,070	182	203	4,830	6,806	5,011	8,060	57	232	548	1,094	2,238	17,240	24,046
Feb.	43	449	673	168	138	3,006	4,477	5,050	6,783	48	148	347	836	2,006	15,218	19,695
Mar.	265	954	1,348	102	450	4,842	7,961	5,852	7,274	34	189	488	1,299	2,207	17,343	25,304
Apr.	373	898	1,220	231	363	4,701	7,786	6,104	6,378	27	226	502	1,309	2,366	16,912	24,698
May	275	1,001	838	197	488	4,352	7,151	7,261	6,322	17	219	431	1,307	2,197	17,754	24,905
June	88	1,105	1,126	269	41	4,527	7,156	9,609	7,721	29	376	480	1,626	2,024	21,865	29,021
July	143	1,002	1,073	288	1	4,966	7,473	10,607	8,902	24	512	436	1,636	2,303	24,420	31,893
Aug.	149	953	1,139	188	103	5,274	7,806	11,113	9,225	20	629	425	1,541	2,745	25,698	33,504
Sept.	155	767	631	231	147	4,745	6,676	9,900	8,655	16	663	462	1,747	2,767	24,210	30,886
Oct.	58	1,129	573	218	40	5,133	7,151	9,710	8,007	20	730	358	2,128	2,662	23,615	30,766
Nov.	104	936	642	215	146	4,187	6,230	7,538	6,665	26	512	377	2,497	2,783	20,398	26,628
Dec.	10	861	781	280	0	4,426	6,358	8,828	7,345	28	347	473	2,595	2,072	21,688	28,046
1971[6]																
Jan.	43	744	786	430	209	5,552	7,764	8,829	8,255	22	257	446	3,437	2,359	23,605	31,369
Feb.	26	681	817	313	369	4,405	6,611	9,681	8,481	23	141	393	3,445	2,072	24,236	30,847
Mar.	80	657	1,406	503	412	5,352	8,410	11,191	8,492	15	212	505	4,674	2,411	27,500	35,910
Apr.	42	581	1,270	346	338	5,879	8,456	10,624	7,727	19	223	491	5,644	2,635	27,363	35,819
May	16	513	1,311	305	1,021	5,430	8,596	12,053	7,985	11	348	458	5,447	2,544	28,846	37,442
June	9	538	1,401	350	643	6,115	9,056	14,847	10,925	15	512	459	5,798	2,919	35,475	44,531
July	84	361	1,067	305	1,174	5,472	8,463	16,243	9,433	17	597	444	5,044	1,920	33,698	42,161
Aug.	150	604	1,194	403	867	4,936	8,154	14,176	9,603	14	732	369	4,600	2,113	31,607	39,761
1970 Jan.-Aug. ..	1,463	6,756	8,487	1,625	1,787	36,498	56,616	60,607	60,665	256	2,531	3,657	10,648	18,086	156,450	213,066
1971[6] Jan.-Aug. ..	450	4,679	9,252	2,955	5,033	43,141	65,510	97,644	70,901	136	3,022	3,565	38,089	18,973	232,330	297,840

[1] Not included in these data are quantities of imported textured non-cellulosic singles yarn not over 20 turns per inch. The quantities of such yarn imported since 1967 are:

Item	1967	1968	1969	1970	January-Aug. 1970	January-Aug. 1971
	Thousands of pounds					
310.0115 (valued not over $1/pound)	772	3,787	378	9,939	5,746	8,696
310.0215 (valued over $1/pound)	1,089	6,405	7,078	57,097	27,449	93,345

[2] Includes gloves, hosiery, underwear, outerwear, and hats. [3] Includes veils and veilings, nets and nettings, lace window curtains, edgings, insertings, flouncings, allovers, etc., embroideries, and ornamented wearing apparel. [4] Includes braids (except hat braids), fabrics with fast edges not over 12 inches wide, garters, suspenders, braces, tubings, cords, tassels, gill nets, webs, seines, and other nets for fishing. [5] Not elsewhere classified. [6] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 23.—Man-made fiber equivalent of U.S. exports of domestic man-made fiber manufactures, 1967 to date

Year and month	Tops, yarn, thread, and cloth						Primarily manufactured products								Grand total
	Sliver, tops, and roving[1]	Yarns spun	Sewing thread and hand-work yarns	Tire cord and tire cord fabric	Cloth woven	Total	Hosiery	Under-wear and night-wear	Outer-wear	House furnish-ings	Knit or cro-cheted fabrics	Narrow fabrics[2]	Other manu-factures[3]	Total	
	1,000 pounds														
1967	4,500	2,141	465	16,460	67,758	91,324	1,146	1,978	4,831	8,766	6,796	4,080	14,057	41,654	132,978
1968	5,042	2,872	540	9,794	65,372	83,620	1,303	2,111	6,316	10,406	6,683	4,543	14,012	45,374	128,994
1969	6,002	5,286	683	9,609	69,736	91,316	1,403	2,327	8,891	10,441	9,138	4,266	18,448	54,914	146,230
1970	5,644	5,357	1,380	8,313	67,871	88,565	1,038	2,162	9,602	12,455	12,146	4,131	17,327	58,861	147,426
1970															
January	623	553	87	739	4,832	6,834	110	159	571	1,184	1,069	313	1,580	4,986	11,820
February	400	439	38	408	6,039	7,324	117	232	695	1,141	1,026	277	1,353	4,841	12,165
March	503	544	81	651	6,604	8,383	120	168	773	1,077	1,108	341	1,453	5,040	13,423
April	471	476	43	639	5,988	7,617	91	194	869	1,181	920	278	1,689	5,222	12,839
May	431	528	161	684	5,790	7,594	58	193	819	957	926	428	1,531	4,912	12,506
June	397	455	333	550	6,277	8,012	70	175	862	921	1,096	333	1,593	5,050	13,062
July	573	357	334	615	4,581	6,460	72	149	775	894	720	287	1,348	4,245	10,705
August	544	334	70	792	4,654	6,394	99	211	862	1,570	857	407	1,301	5,307	11,701
September	228	248	72	760	5,505	6,813	80	158	860	935	953	429	1,080	4,495	11,308
October	644	357	81	1,375	5,986	8,443	83	204	862	896	1,223	456	1,516	5,240	13,683
November	421	482	47	542	6,131	7,623	70	205	874	808	1,144	300	1,417	4,818	12,441
December	409	584	33	558	5,484	7,068	68	114	780	891	1,104	282	1,466	4,705	11,773
1971[4]															
January	481	608	40	654	5,527	7,310	36	118	727	903	1,148	429	1,624	4,985	12,295
February	350	648	81	580	4,677	6,336	75	194	938	777	872	397	1,416	4,669	11,005
March	376	403	51	565	5,538	6,933	89	180	1,136	1,062	841	338	2,209	5,855	12,788
April	249	266	96	548	5,375	6,534	72	151	1,060	990	855	386	1,780	5,294	11,828
May	321	448	76	489	5,132	6,466	79	149	1,036	881	779	391	1,563	4,878	11,344
June	219	453	68	564	4,914	6,218	43	176	1,039	830	732	390	2,078	5,288	11,506
July	436	325	38	576	4,251	5,626	48	146	1,010	908	494	518	2,040	5,164	10,790
August	291	424	53	531	5,151	6,450	81	173	1,104	1,200	633	388	2,363	5,942	12,392
1970															
Jan.-Aug.	3,942	3,686	582	5,078	44,765	58,053	737	1,481	6,226	8,925	7,722	2,664	11,848	39,603	97,656
1971[4]															
Jan.-Aug.	2,723	3,575	503	4,507	40,565	51,873	523	1,287	8,050	7,551	6,354	3,237	15,073	42,075	93,948

[1] Includes products made from waste. [2] Includes ribbons, trimmings, and braids (except hat braids). [3] Not elsewhere classified. [4] Preliminary.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Table 24.—Textile fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, raw fiber content, by major fiber, by months, January 1970 to date

Year and month	Cotton				Wool			
	100 percent cotton fabric	Cotton and man-made fiber mixtures		Total	100 percent wool fabric	Wool and man-made fiber mixtures		Total
		50 percent or more cotton	Less than 50 percent cotton			50 percent or more wool	Less than 50 percent wool	
	1,000 pounds							
1970								
January	4,739	323	156	5,218	1,591	0	233	1,824
February	4,846	356	46	5,248	985	0	182	1,168
March	4,063	222	100	4,385	1,131	0	177	1,308
April	2,870	224	70	3,164	998	0	296	1,294
May	2,710	287	32	3,029	588	0	111	699
June	2,270	273	37	2,580	655	5	141	801
July	801	323	24	1,148	643	0	109	752
August	866	394	0	1,260	313	0	43	355
September	510	225	0	735	227	0	65	292
October	408	209	0	617	216	0	41	257
November	320	372	0	692	106	0	68	174
December	275	268	0	543	31	0	-22	9
Total	24,678	3,476	465	28,619	7,484	5	1,444	8,933
1971								
January	117	349	0	466	-4	0	13	9
February	52	258	0	310	6	0	14	20
March	35	162	0	197	0	0	0	0
April	4	41	0	46	0	0	0	0
May	50	53	0	103	92	0	0	92
June	228	53	0	281	138	0	0	138
July	405	0	6	411	190	0	17	207
August	1,009	28	7	1,044	161	0	37	198

Year and month	Man-made									Glass	Total all fibers
	Cellulosic			Non-cellulosic			Total				
	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total	Filament yarn	Staple fiber	Total		
	1,000 pounds										
1970											
January	1	0	1	841	728	1,569	842	728	1,570	5	8,617
February	41	0	41	645	605	1,250	686	605	1,291	1	7,708
March	0	0	0	639	612	1,251	639	612	1,251	10	6,954
April	8	1	9	594	754	1,348	602	755	1,357	3	5,818
May	0	0	0	208	516	724	208	516	724	3	4,455
June	0	1	1	240	530	770	240	531	771	0	4,152
July	0	1	1	145	504	649	145	505	650	0	2,550
August	0	1	1	21	424	445	21	425	446	1	2,062
September	0	1	1	175	310	485	175	311	486	0	1,513
October	0	0	0	-30	247	217	-30	247	217	0	1,091
November	0	0	0	3	449	452	3	449	452	0	1,318
December	0	0	0	2	211	213	2	211	213	0	765
Total	50	5	55	3,483	5,890	9,373	3,533	5,895	9,428	23	47,003
1971											
January	0	0	0	11	338	349	11	338	349	0	824
February	0	1	1	1	259	260	1	258	259	0	589
March	0	0	0	4	158	162	4	158	162	3	362
April	0	0	0	2	38	40	2	38	40	0	86
May	0	0	0	40	50	90	40	50	90	0	285
June	0	0	0	17	123	140	17	123	140	7	566
July	0	0	0	27	58	85	27	58	85	11	714
August	0	2	2	16	276	292	16	278	294	11	1,547

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 25.—Cotton and man-made fiber fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric, by months, June 1970 to date

Fiber and fabric	1970								1971							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total[1]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	Thousand square yards															
COTTON																
Airplane cloth	1	6	1	2	10	0	9	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Artificial leather	0	35	1	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balloon cloth	118	166	0	0	0	0	0	2,424	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bedspread	30	11	5	1	1	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	33
Bunting	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	0	41	1	22	6
Chambray	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cheesecloth	233	88	95	4	0	0	0	1,046	0	0	0	0	0	180	143	123
Damask	23	3	18	22	20	0	0	141	0	0	0	0	6	6	1	0
Denim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Drill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Duck	435	55	164	50	0	0	0	4,995	0	0	0	10	25	48	13	503
Flannel	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	13	2	0	19
Muslin	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0
Osnaburg	264	0	0	0	63	0	0	1,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138
Oxford	462	68	30	0	0	71	45	2,512	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Poplin	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sateen (satin)	843	126	111	7	-1	0	0	12,906	0	4	0	0	0	2	27	6
Sheeting (sheets)	1,701	1,212	1,377	1,202	1,089	825	568	12,905	325	152	0	-21	0	25	218	258
Terry and ,toweling	301	160	183	65	0	0	0	2,523	0	0	0	0	0	203	245	314
Ticking	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Twill	31	0	76	0	22	0	110	434	10	17	73	0	0	0	170	22
Other broadwoven fabrics	3	21	0	0	0	0	0	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Webbing	10	14	3	9	4	4	6	422	2	0	0	0	0	2	5	5
Knit	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	19
Total cotton	4,488	1,970	2,064	1,360	1,208	913	738	45,671	337	173	74	-11	85	477	893	1,446
MAN-MADE																
Cellulosic																
Broadwoven fabrics	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non-cellulosic																
Ballistic	151	0	0	197	0	0	0	3,111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bunting	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	20	0	6	6	11	0	1	0	0
Duck	156	204	38	0	-66	0	0	607	23	0	7	0	15	10	2	11
Oxford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parachute cloth	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Twill	68	34	13	52	0	31	0	1,268	0	0	35	0	0	257	92	635
Other	11	25	0	0	0	10	8	254	8	0	-3	2	75	21	44	10
Webbing	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	1
Total noncellulosic	389	266	51	250	-66	41	11	5,419	31	6	45	13	94	292	141	658
Glass	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	51	0	0	6	-1	0	11	29	31
Total man-made	390	266	56	250	-66	41	11	5,649	31	6	51	12	94	304	170	689

[1] January-December.

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 26.—Wool and fiber mixture fabrics: Deliveries to U.S. military forces, in equivalent square yards of fabric, June 1970 to date

Fiber and fabric	1970								1971							
	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total[1]	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.
	Thousand square yards															
WOOL																
Blanketing	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,336	0	0	0	0	100	164	215	144
Flannel	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55
Gabardine	169	365	116	71	0	0	0	2,158	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melton	122	127	35	96	105	74	25	1,379	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Serge	614	522	344	174	223	82	0	4,864	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total wool	986	1,014	495	350	328	156	27	10,755	-6	1	0	0	100	164	215	199
MIXED FIBER																
Cotton and cellulosic	7	4	4	3	0	0	0	45	0	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cotton and noncellulosic	1,611	1,287	1,402	803	864	1,445	1,120	16,825	1,463	1,028	647	202	169	265	69	174
Wool and noncellulosic	868	692	272	412	252	442	-97	8,555	57	66	0	0	0	0	96	204
Cellulosic and noncellulosic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Total mixed fiber	2,486	1,983	1,678	1,218	1,116	1,887	1,023	25,425	1,520	1,087	647	202	169	265	165	396
COTTON AND NON-CELLULOSIC																
Broadcloth	361	335	0	0	0	0	0	2,229	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Poplin	736	0	0	0	84	0	173	3,015	374	288	0	0	0	265	0	0
Sateen	399	828	1,003	566	305	720	377	6,431	488	475	276	0	169	0	0	92
Twill	10	124	399	237	474	725	570	3,241	601	265	371	202	0	0	0	0
Tropical	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	741	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other broadwoven fabrics	106	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Webbing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	69	83
Total cotton and non-cellulosic	1,612	1,287	1,402	803	863	1,445	1,120	16,825	1,463	1,028	647	202	169	265	69	175

[1] January-December.

Based on data from the Defense Supply Agency, Department of Defense.

Table 27.—Cotton linters: Supply and disappearance, United States, 1950 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Disappearance			
	Stocks August 1	Production[1]	Net imports	Total	Consumption	Exports	Destroyed	Total
	1,000 bales[2]	*1,000 bales*[3]	*1,000 bales*[4]	*1,000 bales*	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]	*1,000 bales*[2]
1950	455	1,244	103	1,803	1,396	92	1	1,488
1951	264	1,767	113	2,144	1,306	226	2	1,534
1952	548	1,799	339	2,686	1,359	107	2	1,469
1953	1,111	2,003	164	3,278	1,324	237	2	1,563
1954	1,543	1,699	186	3,428	1,474	258	25	1,757
1955	1,491	1,703	204	3,398	1,789	396	---	2,185
1956	1,026	1,507	135	2,668	1,438	334	---	1,773
1957	824	1,256	139	2,219	1,102	185	---	1,287
1958	810	1,347	172	2,329	1,210	243	---	1,453
1959	543	1,665	164	2,373	1,446	329	---	1,775
1960	465	1,595	124	2,184	1,281	339	---	1,619
1961	468	1,639	183	2,290	1,338	250	---	1,588
1962	576	1,657	113	2,346	1,328	351	---	1,679
1963	550	1,607	164	2,322	1,358	322	---	1,680
1964	601	1,661	[5]153	2,415	1,386	301	---	1,687
1965	671	1,581	[5]193	2,444	1,453	283	---	1,736
1966	641	1,129	[5]202	1,971	1,157	179	---	1,336
1967	637	898	[5]131	1,666	1,091	176	---	1,267
1968	365	1,307	[5]132	1,804	1,130	171	---	1,301
1969	432	1,176	[5]155	1,763	1,129	186	---	1,315
1970[6]	342	1,147	[5] 68	1,537	920	171	---	1,091
1971[7]	413	1,200	70	1,683	950	175	---	1,125

[1] Since 1941 includes production at gins and delinting plants. Beginning 1965, such data not available. [2] Running bales. [3] Running bales through September 1958; 600 pound equivalent gross weight bales thereafter. [4] Bales of 500 pounds. [5] Imports for consumption. [6] Preliminary. [7] Estimated.

Bureau of the Census.

Table 28. — Cotton: Supply and distribution in foreign countries, 1955 to date

Year beginning August 1	Supply				Distribution		
	Beginning stocks [1]	Production	Imports	Total	Consumption [2]	Exports	Ending stocks [1]
	Million bales [3]	*Million bales* [3]	*Million bales* [3]	*Million bales* [3]	*Million bales* [3]	*Million bales* [3]	*Million bales* [3]
	Foreign Free World						
1955	9.8	16.4	10.8	37.0	19.6	9.5	7.9
1956	7.9	15.9	13.1	36.9	21.0	6.8	9.1
1957	9.1	16.9	11.2	37.2	20.5	6.9	9.8
1958	9.8	17.4	10.8	38.0	20.4	8.7	8.9
1959	8.9	16.6	13.8	39.3	22.2	8.1	9.0
1960	9.0	19.0	13.7	41.7	23.4	8.4	9.9
1961	9.9	19.5	12.5	41.8	23.6	8.9	9.3
1962	9.3	21.9	12.7	43.9	23.4	11.0	9.5
1963	9.5	22.0	13.5	45.0	24.5	10.5	10.0
1964	10.0	22.9	13.2	46.1	25.0	10.7	10.4
1965	10.4	23.6	13.0	47.0	25.0	11.6	10.4
1966	10.4	22.8	14.0	47.2	25.5	10.8	10.9
1967	10.9	23.9	13.6	48.4	25.8	10.4	12.2
1968	12.2	26.1	13.0	51.2	26.7	11.5	13.0
1969	13.0	26.1	13.6	52.7	27.3	12.6	12.8
1970 [4]	12.8	23.3	14.0	50.1	27.6	11.5	11.0
1971 [5]	11.0	25.6	13.4	50.0	27.6	11.7	10.7
	Communist areas						
1955	2.2	12.6	2.2	17.0	12.9	1.6	2.5
1956	2.5	13.0	2.3	17.8	13.4	1.5	2.9
1957	2.9	14.2	2.8	19.9	15.1	1.5	3.3
1958	3.3	15.7	3.0	22.0	16.5	2.1	3.4
1959	3.4	15.7	3.4	22.5	16.9	2.1	3.5
1960	3.5	13.2	3.4	20.1	15.4	1.9	2.8
1961	2.8	11.2	3.3	17.3	13.3	1.7	2.3
1962	2.3	11.0	3.5	16.8	13.3	1.5	2.0
1963	2.0	12.9	4.0	18.9	14.5	1.8	2.6
1964	2.6	14.3	4.0	20.9	16.0	2.0	2.9
1965	2.9	15.5	4.0	22.4	17.1	2.3	3.0
1966	3.0	15.9	3.9	22.8	17.3	2.4	3.1
1967	3.1	16.4	3.5	23.0	17.6	2.5	2.9
1968	2.9	16.2	3.7	22.8	17.8	2.2	2.8
1969	2.8	15.9	4.2	22.9	18.0	2.1	2.8
1970 [4]	2.8	17.8	4.2	24.8	18.4	1.7	4.7
1971 [5]	4.7	16.8	4.0	25.5	18.5	2.4	4.6

[1] Cotton afloat included in Foreign Free-World stocks. [2] Includes cotton destroyed and unaccounted for. [3] Bales of 500 pound gross. [4] Preliminary. [5] Estimated.

Table 29.—Cotton: Supply and distribution in the foreign Free World, 1961-71

Item	Year beginning August 1										
	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970[1]	1971[2]
	Million bales	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*	*Million bales*
Starting carryover[1]	9.9	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.8	11.0
Production	19.5	21.9	22.0	22.9	23.6	22.8	23.9	26.1	26.1	23.3	25.6
Imports from United States	4.8	3.2	5.5	4.0	2.9	4.6	4.1	2.6	2.7	3.7	2.9
Total	34.2	34.4	37.0	36.9	36.9	37.8	38.9	40.9	41.8	39.8	39.5
Consumption	23.6	23.4	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.5	25.7	26.5	27.3	27.4	27.6
Exports[3]	1.3	1.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2
Total	24.9	24.9	27.0	26.5	26.5	26.9	26.7	27.9	29.0	28.8	28.8
Ending carryover[1]	9.3	9.5	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.9	12.2	13.0	12.8	11.0	10.7

[1] Preliminary. [2] Estimated. [3] Includes exports to United States, net exports to communist countries and destroyed.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 30.—Special programs of the U.S. Government for financing cotton exports: Fiscal years 1968-71[1]

Program	1967/68		1968/69		1969/70		1970/71		1971/72[2]	
	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity
	Million dollar	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollar*	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollar*	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollar*	*Million bales*[3]	*Million dollar*	*Million bales*[3]
Export-Import Bank[4]	67.4	0.6	50.1	0.4	71.1	0.6	71.4	0.6	78.6	0.5
PL 480	133.0	1.0	87.3	.7	138.8	1.1	111.0	.9	60.7	0.4
Total[5]	200.3	1.6	137.4	1.1	210.0	1.7	182.5	1.4	132.6	0.9
Barter	41.9	.4	30.8	0.3	77.7	0.7	158.5	1.2	N.A.	
CCC Credit Sales	47.9	.4	46.8	.4	48.2	.4	58.7	.4	[6] 15.4	[6] 0.1

[1] Authorized for delivery and shipment. Data may differ slightly from actual shipments due to shipping time lags. [2] Preliminary. Data through September 15, 1971. [3] Running bales, partly estimated. [4] Includes amounts advanced by participants or disbursed by others at Export-Import Bank risk. [5] Totals made from unrounded data. [6] Data through September 30, 1971. N. A. Not available.

Estimates compiled from Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service and Foreign Agricultural Service reports and from Export-Import Bank reports.

Table 31.—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Liverpool, England, 1968-70, and July 1970 to date

Year and month	M 1"		SM 1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Pakistan 289F	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound										
1968	28.22	28.28	33.07	30.89	29.40	32.29	32.46	32.00	31.14	34.85	37.74
1969	25.53	27.15	28.47	28.45	26.70	[2] 20.21	29.39	28.52	27.88	29.97	33.55
1970	27.46	29.61	29.67	30.71	28.45	[2] 29.26	32.47	29.22	28.35	31.32	33.15
1970											
July	27.06	29.40	29.70	30.49	27.92	[2] 29.00	31.53	28.80	27.94	31.50	33.60
August	27.31	28.84	29.75	30.96	28.20	[2] 29.15	[3] 33.75	29.25	28.06	31.50	32.69
September ..	28.16	29.00	30.26	31.38	29.15	[2] 29.44	33.75	29.25	28.62	32.01	34.20
October	28.60	29.76	30.70	31.64	29.66	29.77	34.00	29.54	28.87	32.45	34.50
November ..	28.82	30.85	30.58	32.16	30.38	30.48	33.50	30.31	29.36	32.28	34.31
December ..	27.83	31.40	30.39	32.50	30.50	30.80	33.00	31.17	30.75	32.09	35.00
1971											
January[3] ...	28.85	31.57	30.95	33.00	30.50	30.80	32.92	32.05	30.92	32.75	35.42
February ...	29.68	[3] 32.02	31.52	33.44	30.85	30.96	32.69	32.22	30.88	33.21	36.62
March	30.52	31.80	32.02	33.00	31.12	31.06	32.50	32.00	30.52	33.56	37.62
April	30.67	31.35	32.30	32.91	31.05	31.30	32.75	32.00	31.07	33.83	37.75
May	31.82	32.42	33.48	34.19	32.62	32.30	33.14	32.59	32.81	35.12	38.38
June	31.82	33.20	33.48	35.94	33.72	33.40	34.00	33.12	32.94	34.22	39.00
July	32.95	33.69	34.60	36.13	33.90	33.85	34.00	33.68	33.05	35.60	39.75
August	33.86	35.39	35.46	37.06	35.34	35.92	36.12	35.31	35.00	36.46	41.00
September ..	33.55	35.18	35.10	37.50	35.90	37.49	37.95	36.35	36.13	36.10	42.45

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. [2] Including War surcharge. [3] Average of 3 quotations.

Foreign Agricultural Service.

Table 32.—Cotton: Average prices[1] of selected growths and qualities, c.i.f. Bremen, Germany, annual 1968-70, and July 1970 to date

Year and month	M Lt. Spot 1-1/32"		SM 1-1/16"							SM 1-1/8"	
	U.S.	Brazil Type 4/5	U.S.	Mexico	Nicaragua	Syria	U.S.S.R. Pervyi 31/32 mm.	Iran	Turkey (Izmir)	U.S.	Uganda BP 52
	Equivalent U.S. cents per pound										
1968	26.32	27.63	32.10	30.52	28.72	30.87	32.00	30.80	30.31	([4])	36.71
1969	24.33	24.64	28.48	27.80	26.14	28.71	28.81	28.64	27.76	31.21	33.46
1970	26.51	26.76	29.54	30.20	28.05	29.00	31.86	29.17	28.49	31.28	33.08
1970											
July	26.38	([4])	29.30	30.12	27.98	28.90	31.15	([4])	28.26	30.90	32.70
August	26.45	([4])	29.38	30.35	28.15	29.01	31.15	[3] 28.65	28.45	30.98	33.29
September ..	26.81	([4])	29.79	30.66	28.54	29.28	32.40	28.94	28.65	31.39	34.58
October	27.49	([4])	30.11	31.18	28.93	29.47	32.68	29.34	29.04	31.57	34.71
November ..	27.65	([4])	30.25	31.40	29.12	29.97	32.83	29.92	29.47	31.68	34.95
December[5] ..	28.58	28.15	30.60	31.42	29.32	30.30	32.35	30.25	30.72	31.80	34.95
1971											
January	28.05	29.99	30.48	31.82	29.71	30.48	32.60	30.71	30.70	32.19	35.55
February ...	28.51	30.80	30.95	32.20	30.20	30.54	32.62	31.00	30.08	32.60	35.85
March	29.18	31.20	31.40	32.54	30.25	30.81	32.01	31.21	30.75	32.65	37.56
April	[5] 29.68	31.76	31.50	32.68	[2] 30.57	31.34	32.08	31.60	31.10	32.69	38.44
May[2]	([4])	32.85	34.02	33.73	[3] 31.50	32.20	[5] 33.22	[5] 32.90	32.25	[5] 35.50	38.83
June[2]	([4])	33.20	33.80	35.15	33.10	33.47	34.30	33.70	33.00	([4])	39.38
July	([4])	33.08	33.91	35.16	33.24	33.56	34.90	33.74	33.55	([4])	39.53
August	([4])	33.60	35.05	[2] 35.80	34.52	35.01	36.60	34.39	34.85	([4])	41.31
September ..	([4])	34.03	35.15	36.58	35.24	36.25	[5] 38.60	35.57	35.85	([4])	42.34

[1] Generally for prompt shipment. [2] Average of 3 quotations. [3] One quotation. [4] Not quoted. [5] Average of 2 quotations.

Foreign Agriculture Service.

Table 33.—Foreign spot prices per pound including export taxes[1] and U.S. average spot export prices, April-July 1971 and crop year averages 1970/71

Market	Foreign: Quality	Foreign: Price per pound[3]	United States: Price per pound[4]	United States: Quality[5]
	Cents			
	April 1971			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	52.32	23.35	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	23.93	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	32.40	27.06	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	27.08	23.71	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 28.50	27.06	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	32.60	[7] 28.67	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	[8] 28.68	M 1-1/8"
	May 1971			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	52.12	24.18	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	24.68	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	*30.48	27.63	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	27.10	24.51	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 29.02	27.63	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	34.31	[7] 29.42	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	[8] 29.38	M 1-1/8"
	June 1971			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	56.46	24.81	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	25.33	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	*31.56	28.26	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	28.69	25.10	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 30.97	28.26	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis Type 5	34.76	[7] 29.90	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	[8] 29.55	M 1-1/8"
	July 1971			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	56.98	25.11	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	25.59	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	28.53	28.49	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	28.08	25.41	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 31.10	28.49	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis Type 5	34.44	[7] 29.90	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	[8] 30.19	M 1-1/8"
	Crop Year 1970/71			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	48.50	22.71	SLM 15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Sind Fine S G	N.A.	23.38	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	[9] 28.79	26.73	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	28.33	23.11	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 30.78	26.73	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	31.31	[7] 28.04	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.82	[8] 28.16	M 1-1/8"
	August 1971			
Bombay, India	Digvijay, fine 7/8"	57.22	25.63	SLM15/16"
Karachi, Pakistan	289 F Dind Fine S G	N.A.	25.99	SLM 1"
Izmir, Turkey	Standard II	N.A.	28.91	M 1-1/16"
Sao Paulo, Brazil	Type 5	28.50	25.91	SLM 31/32"
Torreon-Coahuila, Mexico	M 1-1/16"	[6] 31.18	28.91	M 1-1/16"
Lima, Peru	Tanguis type 5	33.26	[7] 30.18	SLM 1-3/16"
Alexandria, UAR	Giza 66 good	30.55	[8] 30.43	M 1-1/8"

[1] Includes export taxes where applicable. [2] Quotations on net weight basis. [3] Averages of prices collected once each week. [4] Average spot market gross weight price divided by 0.96 to convert price to a net weight basis. [5] Quality of U.S. cotton generally considered to be most nearly comparable to the foreign cotton. [6] Torreon-Coahuila District cotton delivered uncompressed ex-warehouse Brownville, Texas, Mexican export taxes paid. Net weight price-actual price divided by 0.96. [7] Based on El Paso market. [8] Based on average of Fresno, Greenwood, Memphis and El Paso markets. [9] Average of 10 months. N.A. Not available. *Average of less than 4 quotations.

Table 34.—Cotton equivalent[1]: Production of man-made fibers, 1960 to date

Year beginning Jan. 1	Rayon and acetate								Non-cellulosic fibers (excl. glass)								Textile glass fiber		Grand total		
	Regular and intermediate yarn		Staple fiber		High tenacity		Total		Yarn other than tires		Tires		Staple fiber		Total						
	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Actual	Cotton equiv-alent	Cotton equiv-alent bales
	Million pounds	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Million pounds*	*Thousand bales*[2]
	United States																				
1960	375	567	374	411	279	503	1,028	1,481	290	504	148	404	240	328	677	1,236	177	301	1,883	3,018	6,286
1961	391	590	454	499	251	452	1,095	1,541	338	588	159	434	254	348	751	1,370	149	254	1,995	3,165	6,593
1962	454	686	546	601	272	490	1,272	1,776	428	744	200	546	346	473	973	1,763	190	324	2,435	3,862	8,046
1963	464	700	639	703	246	443	1,348	1,846	498	866	215	588	443	607	1,156	2,060	192	326	2,697	4,233	8,818
1964	519	784	654	720	258	465	1,432	1,969	599	1,042	249	679	559	766	1,407	2,487	240	407	3,078	4,863	10,131
1965	560	846	702	772	265	476	1,527	2,095	724	1,260	274	747	782	1,072	1,780	3,079	282	480	3,589	5,653	11,778
1966	564	852	719	791	236	424	1,519	2,067	833	1,450	332	905	918	1,258	2,083	3,613	332	565	3,934	6,245	13,010
1967	574	866	653	719	161	290	1,388	1,875	874	1,521	341	932	1,138	1,559	2,353	4,012	309	525	4,050	6,412	13,358
1968	603	910	789	868	202	364	1,594	2,142	1,248	2,172	414	1,130	1,567	2,147	3,230	5,449	403	685	5,226	8,276	17,242
1969	606	915	802	882	169	304	1,576	2,100	1,283	2,233	484	1,321	1,761	2,413	3,528	5,966	501	852	5,606	8,919	18,581
1970	584	882	642	707	146	264	1,373	1,852	1,390	2,420	403	1,100	1,793	2,456	3,586	5,976	467	794	5,426	8,622	17,962
	Foreign countries																				
1960	1,235	1,865	2,882	3,170	604	1,087	4,721	6,122	481	838	(3)	---	390	534	871	1,371	54	92	5,646	7,585	15,802
1961	1,268	1,915	2,975	3,272	592	1,066	4,835	6,253	598	1,040	(3)	---	482	660	1,080	1,700	57	97	5,972	8,050	16,772
1962	1,298	1,959	3,120	3,432	625	1,125	5,043	6,516	780	1,358	(3)	---	629	862	1,409	2,219	66	113	6,518	8,849	18,435
1963	1,363	2,058	3,390	3,729	642	1,156	5,395	6,943	1,005	1,748	(3)	---	781	1,070	1,786	2,818	81	138	7,262	9,898	20,622
1964	1,466	2,213	3,664	4,031	684	1,231	5,814	7,474	1,308	2,277	(3)	---	1,012	1,387	2,321	3,663	104	177	8,238	11,315	23,572
1965	1,458	2,201	3,628	3,991	746	1,344	5,832	7,536	1,484	2,583	(3)	---	1,260	1,726	2,744	4,309	127	216	8,703	12,060	25,125
1966	1,456	2,199	3,614	3,975	781	1,406	5,851	7,581	1,818	3,164	(3)	---	1,582	2,167	3,400	5,331	154	262	9,405	13,173	27,444
1967	1,497	2,260	3,681	4,049	742	1,335	5,920	7,645	2,142	3,727	(3)	---	1,851	2,536	3,993	6,263	184	312	10,096	14,220	29,625
1968	1,563	2,361	3,867	4,254	760	1,367	6,190	7,982	2,687	4,676	(3)	---	2,430	3,329	5,117	8,005	242	412	11,550	16,399	34,165
1969	1,607	2,427	3,896	4,285	769	1,385	6,272	8,097	3,227	5,615	(3)	---	2,960	4,056	6,187	9,671	306	520	12,765	18,288	38,099
1970	1,557	2,351	3,867	4,254	777	1,393	6,200	8,002	3,742	6,511	(3)	---	3,542	4,853	7,284	11,364	385	655	13,870	20,022	41,711
	World																				
1960	1,610	2,431	3,256	3,581	883	1,589	5,749	7,602	771	1,341	148	404	629	862	1,548	2,607	231	393	7,528	10,602	22,088
1961	1,659	2,505	3,428	3,771	843	1,517	5,930	7,793	936	1,628	159	435	736	1,008	1,831	3,070	207	351	7,967	11,215	23,365
1962	1,752	2,645	3,666	4,033	897	1,615	6,315	8,292	1,208	2,102	200	546	974	1,335	2,382	3,982	257	437	8,954	12,711	26,481
1963	1,826	2,758	4,029	4,432	888	1,598	6,744	8,789	1,502	2,614	215	588	1,224	1,677	2,942	4,879	273	464	9,958	14,131	29,440
1964	1,985	2,997	4,318	4,750	942	1,696	7,245	9,443	1,907	3,319	249	679	1,571	2,152	3,727	6,150	344	584	11,316	16,178	33,704
1965	2,018	3,047	4,330	4,763	1,011	1,820	7,359	9,630	2,028	3,843	274	747	2,042	2,798	4,524	7,387	409	696	12,293	17,713	36,902
1966	2,020	3,051	4,333	4,766	1,017	1,831	7,370	9,648	2,651	4,613	332	905	2,500	3,425	5,483	8,943	486	827	13,340	19,418	40,454
1967	2,070	3,126	4,335	4,768	903	1,625	7,308	9,520	3,016	5,248	341	932	2,989	4,094	6,346	10,274	492	837	14,147	20,632	42,982
1968	2,166	3,271	4,656	5,122	962	1,732	7,785	10,125	3,936	6,848	414	1,130	3,997	5,476	8,347	13,454	645	1,097	16,776	24,675	51,407
1969	2,213	3,342	4,697	5,167	938	1,688	7,848	10,197	4,510	7,848	484	1,321	4,721	6,468	9,715	15,636	807	1,372	18,371	27,206	56,679
1970	2,141	3,233	4,509	4,960	923	1,661	7,574	9,855	5,133	8,931	403	1,100	5,335	7,309	10,870	17,340	852	1,449	19,296	28,643	59,673

[1] The equivalent net weight pounds of raw cotton for each pound of man-made fibers are: (a) Regular and intermediate tenacity rayon and acetate filament yarn—1.51; (b) Rayon and acetate staple fiber—1.10; (c) High tenacity rayon—1.80; (d) Non-cellulosic man-made fiber for uses other than tires—1.7; (e) Non-cellulosic man-made fibers used in tires—2.73; (f) Non-cellulosic man-made staple fiber—1.37; (g) Fiber glass—1.70. [2] 480 pound net weight bales. [3] Data for fiber used in tires is not available for foreign countries.

Based on production data from the *Textile Organon*, a publication of the Textile Economics Bureau, Incorporated.

INDEX OF TABLES

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